



A RECORD OF AGRICULTURE, LIVE STOCK, HORTICULTURE, BOTANY, AND THE KINDRED ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Agriculture is the most Healthful, most Useful, and most Noble Employment of Man.—Washington.

Volume XXVII.

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AGRICULTURAL.

INVISIBLE BATTLES.

Oh, not upon fortified hill or field,
Where foemen meet with saber and shield,
Are mightiest battles fought!
Not amid warfare's wild alarms,
In the roar of cannon, the clash of arms,
Are grandest victories wrought!
Look abroad into the earth's sad homes,
Where fierce temptation stealthily comes,
Followed by wan despair;
Where souls are assailed by some merciless foe,
And mark the conflicts there!
Only God and His angels pure
Ever can know what they endure
Who cope with these unseen foes;
Only heaven, with its infinite rest,
Can symbol the peace of the victor's breast
When these perilous conflicts close.
—*Youth's Companion.*

KENTUCKY FARM NEWS.

PENDLETON COUNTY.
A few days ago, Walter Parker, near Butler Station, while mowing disturbed a bumble bee's nest. He laid the scythe down to fight the bees, and then ran against the edge. A very dangerous cut on his leg was the result.
BOURBON.
Messrs. Bedford & Kennedy have dispatches from Eastman, cattle buyer in New York, whom they represent, stating further decline in the East, and that prices in Kentucky are too high. — \$2,000 bushels of wheat have been shipped from Paris, so far this season, worth about \$68,850. — Sale last week of a lot of 80-lb lambs at Strode's Creek at 4½¢ per lb.

CLARK.
The depot at Comb's Ferry is piled full of wheat, and great stacks of it are all around waiting shipment. — Mr. J. W. Bean sold to J. A. Judy 22 New York cattle averaging 1,650 lbs, at \$4.50. — The buyers of cattle for New York parties got dispatches last week to stop buying at 4½¢. — A. D. Thompson sold last week to Dr. Nunnally 134 common ewes, and to J. G. Williams 200 do., at about \$2 per head. — The *Clark County Democrat* says John McDonald and J. C. Smith raised about 35 bushels per acre of Clawson wheat; Sam McDonald 32 bushels per acre of Franklin; and Joe Crum 35 bushels per acre, on 73 acres, of Fultz.

JESSAMINE.
The pastures were so burnt up at Russell's Cross Roads before the rains that some farmers were cutting bushes for their cattle. — Some scamp shot and killed a good young horse belonging to Colonel Crow, near Russell's. — Mr. Fountain Land, near Hanly, raised 6,080 bushels of wheat this year. — Some farmers about South Elkhorn propose to sow rye early for pasture to make up for short grass. — Muir & Frely have rented of J. M. Graves, East Hickman, 100 acres of wheat land, the renters to sow and harvest the crop, which is to be divided equally at the threshing. Mr. Graves furnishes the seed and half the salt to sow on it.

FAYETTE.
J. W. Smith has purchased all the old hemp around Slickaway, at \$5.50. — The rains of last week have greatly revived the parched vegetation over this county, and the corn particularly begins to look something like it should at this time.

SCOTT.
Mr. P. Dolan has sold his crop of 100 tons of hemp at \$5.50 to Scott & Co., of Lexington. — Great Crossings still crieth for a good rain.

WOODFORD.
Mr. M. Satterwhite, near Midway, had 80 chickens and 40 ducks minked or weaseled. — The new crop of hemp is being cut around Versailles. It will fall short of the average. — Farmers are plowing for small grain. A large crop will be sown. — Dr. McLeod, the owner of "Hartland," is having that magnificent estate cleared of weeds and underbrush.

GARRARD.
The stock fair at Lancaster last week was reasonably successful. The rings were filled with stock from Garrard and the adjoining counties.

MADISON.
Two small negro boys, playing with matches as is supposed, burned the wheat stacks of 45 acres for W. S. G. Fife, near Silver creek. — Some good mules have been sold about College Hill at \$100 to \$135 per head.

MARION.
John Taylor, Gravel Switch, has 2,500 bushels old corn on hand. It has rained; good time to sell now. His present crop of 40 acres promises 60 to 65 bushels per acre.

SHELBY.
Sentinel: James Mulky, on Tinsley Hazelrigg's farm, had his foot badly cut by a mower he was driving. — Wheat around Clay Village averages about 9 bushels per acre.

W. L. Waddy & Son will sell some Cotswolds at the Shelby fair August 26. — The lamb buyers of Shelby recommend the use of South-down rams in breeding lambs for early market.

HENRY.
Constitutionalist: John Black, of Harper's Ferry, sold his crop of tobacco at \$13.50 per cwt all round at the house. — 1,500 acres of tobacco growing finely in Gistville neighborhood. — Henry Carter, Pot Riffle, sold his crop of tobacco in Louisville for \$21.50, \$19.50, \$17 and \$14, the best sale of the season. Louisville is the best market in the world.

NELSON.
Mr. J. H. Hagan is gathering good pears from trees planted by Capt. Talbott in 1806. — Alex. Sayers bought at commissioner's sale 151 acres of land near Deatsville, for \$500. It is knob land, perhaps.

LOGAN.
The barn of John King, near Whipoorwill, with crop, was burned accidentally a few days since. Loss \$3,000, no insurance. — Mr. Austin Cornelius had a rick of wheat, containing about 200 bushels, set on fire by lightning and consumed. Two sheep were also killed by same stroke.

EXTENDING WHEAT CULTURE SOUTH.

The *Macon Telegraph* announces that for the first time in the history of Georgia the local mills find wheat in sufficient abundance to run them without drawing supplies of wheat from the North. There are undoubtedly parts of central Georgia where wheat can be grown to perfection; for there the soil is a stiff clay loam, and is rich in the elements that wheat requires. But even upon the sandy soils of that State it appears that good wheat crops can be raised by the application of fertilizers, and if care be taken in the tillage. It seems to be a remarkable thing that in such soils wheat should be grown, as the *Telegraph* states, as far south in Georgia as the Florida line.

This success has been achieved by the use of the drill. Nor is it only in Georgia that the cultivation of wheat is extending. In northwestern South Carolina the Germans have demonstrated that excellent crops of both wheat and rye can be raised by deep drilling, and manuring with the waste of the barnyard composted with muck and pine shatters. The seed is drilled in bunches, the drills being sufficiently wide apart to admit of running a narrow cultivator between. After a while the wheat tillers and covers the whole ground. Three crops of rye for forage are cut there by the Germans in one season.

FAILURE OF ENGLISH CROP.

The last hope of fair crops in England has been destroyed during the past week by a series of severe rains and wind storms. It is a condition of affairs totally unknown in this country, that a few hours of sunshine should have a marked effect on the stock market of the nation, yet so great was the hope of fair weather for gathering the avowedly poor crops in England, that a ray of sunshine would cause a better tone in the London stock market. But now all hope is lost. The weather is cold and winter like, and so great is the amount of rain that has fallen that thousands of acres in the midland and northern counties are afloat, destroying the hay and potatoes, and greatly damaging the wheat crop. In Germany and France the harvest prospects are also bad, and the prospects are that Russia and America will have no difficulty in disposing of all their surplus grain at excellent rates. — *Charleston News.*

AMERICAN COMPETITION.—An English journal says:

"We are threatened at all points with American competition. It is mentioned that eggs imported from Chicago have been eaten at Dublin breakfast tables since the month began, and good American butter at 8d per lb is on sale on the Dublin quays."

KENTUCKY CROPS—JULY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

We extract from Commissioner Bowman's report for July, dated August 1:

CORN.—Our correspondents, and they are from all parts of the State, speak despondingly and despairingly of anything like a full corn crop. Their reports, however, were written, in most cases, just before the recent rains that seem to have been satisfactory throughout the State. Those that have been written since have a much more cheerful tone. It may be remarked that corn is a patient plant, so much so that it has come to be a saying that "corn will wait a long time on rain." We have

are still of the opinion that there can not be more than half a crop raised, and that the lint or fiber must be necessarily of inferior quality.

LIVE STOCK.—With a failure of the spring pasturage, and in many cases with the stock water supplies dried up or become so foul and filthy as to be unhealthy, live stock could not be expected to be in otherwise than bad condition. In many cases in Central Kentucky, on this account, stock is being forced on the market in anything but marketable condition. This condition of things can have none other than a depressing influence on the butcher markets, and a reacting influence on the



THE GOVERNOR GARLAND PEACH.

The above represents the Governor Garland peach. It originated in Arkansas from seed of Amsdens' June, and is claimed to be from four to six days earlier than that variety. It is described as large, averaging 7½ inches in circumference, of a rich rosy hue, delicious

in flavor and of exquisite fragrance. It is like all the very early peaches—a cling.

It has not been fruited here yet, but the originator, Mr. John B. Gill, gives strong proof from reliable parties of the facts as stated.

reason to hope that a generous and fruitifying season is upon us, and that it will continue, and that in the end the corn crop will surprise us in results as much as did the wheat crop. It would be hard at this juncture to calculate, in all of its bearings, the disastrous results from anything like a failure of this crop. It is gratifying to know that, with the present unpromising prospect, there is a much larger acreage in corn this year than usual.

WHEAT.—The wheat crop has been extraordinary in both quality and yield. We regret that we have no data at hand from which we can approximate the acreage in the State. Nor have we any means from which to form anything approaching the aggregate crop in the State. The acreage we gather from our correspondents, and, of course, each only speaks for his locality, is from 8 to 10 per cent. above that of last year. To reach a comparison as to the aggregate yield between this and last year, basing our conclusions upon the estimates of our correspondents, we should place it at from 15 to 20 per cent. above. Most of our correspondents place the crops in their respective counties at from 5 to 25 per cent. above an average. All speak of the crop as being unusually fine in yield and quality. When a yield of from twelve to eighteen bushels per acre is counted a fair crop, and we find this year the yield ranging from fifteen to forty-six and a half bushels per acre, we feel satisfied in our conclusions, especially when we are backed up in them by the concurrent estimates of our correspondents.

HEMP.—Nothing has occurred since our last report to materially change our estimate of the growing crop. From the decreased acreage sown, and from other causes, heretofore set forth, we

prices of live stock at home. Our correspondents report a full average of hogs in the State. Encouraged by the seasonable week just passed, and with indications of its continuance through the critical period with the corn crop, we are led to hope that a full crop will be yet made, and that the farmers will be able to send their hogs to market in proper condition.

NOXIOUS INSECTS.

J. Henry Comstock, Esq., entomologist to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., writes us July 31, 1879:

"I know you must often receive letters of inquiry respecting insects. I shall be glad to do what I can to answer such questions as you may wish, through the columns of the *FARMER'S HOME JOURNAL*. I am anxious that the entomological division of the Agricultural Department shall be of practical use to the farmers of this country, and feel sure that much can be done to attain that through agricultural journals. In order to answer inquiries fully it will be necessary in most cases to have specimens of insects in question."

We shall be glad to have farmers send to us specimens of insects they find damaging crops, grass or forests. If the insect appears in two forms, such as larva and chrysalis, send both. Be sure to gain as much information as possible about the habits of the troublesome insect.

FOUR-YEAR-OLD FLORA, just home from a little folks party, describing costumes: "Little Susie had on a lovely lace dress; Marie wore white slippers with bows; and Sammy Myer, he had on nuffin' but his barefooted feet."

WHEAT FOR SHIPPING.

The following correspondence between Col. C. E. Bowman, commissioner of agriculture, horticulture and statistics, and one of the great milling firms in Richmond, Va., which turns out 1,000 barrels of flour per day for the South American market, will be of interest to our farming readers. They will get some good hints as to the best wheat to sow this fall. An answer of similar import was received from the Gallegos mills, Richmond:

OFFICE OF COMM'R OF AGRICULTURE, FRANKFORT, KY., July 8, 1879.
Proprietors Maxall Mills, Richmond, Va.
Gentlemen: Our people are a provident people, and are at all times ready to adjust themselves to coming events, when they can forecast them. The recent moves of Mr. Huntington lead us to conclude that, within a little more than a year, there will be a continuous line of railway from Richmond, Va., to Louisville, Ky. This will be our shortest route to the seaboard, and the roadway will be through the heart of one of our best wheat growing belts. This will bring Richmond to the front as one of our chief wheat markets.

Now, as your mills make flour that bears shipment across the tropics, be so good as to state whether this is attributable to the mode of grinding, or has the varieties of the wheat anything to do with it? If it is the varieties of wheat, then I want to advise our farmers what kinds to sow. Be so good as to state what varieties stand highest at your mills and in your market. An early reply is solicited. Respectfully,
C. E. BOWMAN, Commissioner.

RICHMOND, VA., July 12, 1879.
C. E. Bowman, Esq., Commissioner of Agriculture, Frankfort, Ky.

Dear Sir: We are complimented by your letter of the 8th, and take pleasure in replying. We think that the mode of manufacture has much to do with supplying suitable flour for trade with hot climates, but are ready to acknowledge that we much prefer some species of wheat for the purpose than others. We regard Southern winter wheat as indispensable for this purpose, and of the several species we prefer—

First—Long berry red, which includes the Mediterranean and its several descendants, such as Lancaster, German, Amber, etc.

Second—White wheat, of which the different species are not all clearly distinct, but the Booton or Tappahannock is the most glutinous, and hence the best. The Clawson White is one of the least desirable wheats.

The "Fultz," and other species of short berry amber, we condemn as being unsuitable for our South American business.

We trust no disappointment may result as to the perfection of Mr. Huntington's scheme. We desire eagerly to have an all rail connection with Kentucky and the States west. Very faithfully,
THE HAXALL CRENSHAW CO.
PHILIP HAXALL, Vice President.

CURRENT SHRUB.—No finer or more wholesome summer beverage can be enjoyed than what is popularly called currant shrub, and it is very easily made. Fill a stone jar with red currants, stripped from their stems; place the jar in a kettle of water; let the water boil around the jar until the juice is well extracted; let it drip then through a flannel jelly bag. To each pint of clear juice add a pound of white sugar and half a gill of the best brandy; cork securely.

The gibbet is a species of flattery to the human race. Three are four persons are hanged from time to time for the purpose of making the rest believe that they are virtuous.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

WOMAN'S ANSWER TO A MAN'S QUESTION.

BY LENA LATHORP.

Do you know you have asked for the costliest thing
Ever made by the hand above—
A woman's heart and a woman's life,
And a woman's wonderful love?

Do you know you have asked for this priceless thing,
As a child might ask for a toy—
Demanding what others have died to win
With the reckless dash of a boy?

You have written my lesson of duty out—
Man-like, you have questioned me;
Now stand at the bar of my woman's soul,
Until I shall question thee:

You require your mutton shall always be hot,
Your socks and your shirts be whole;
I require your heart to be true as God's stars,
And pure as His heaven your soul.

You require a cook for your mutton and beef,
I require a far greater thing;
A seamstress you're wanting for socks and for shirt,
I look for a man and a king—

A king for the beautiful realm called home,
And a man that the maker God
Shall look upon as he did on the first,
And say, "It is very good."

I am fair and young, but the rose will fade
From my soft young cheek one day;
Will you love me then 'mid the falling leaves,
As you did 'mong the blooms of May?

Is your heart an ocean, so strong and deep,
I may launch my all on its tide?
A loving woman finds heaven or hell
On the day she is made a bride.

I require all things that are grand and true,
All things that a man should be;
If you give this all—I would stake my life
To be all you demand of me.

If you can not be this—a laundress and cook
You can hire, and little to pay;
But a woman's heart and a woman's life
Are not to be won that way.

TURNED FROM THE DOOR.

"No tramps here," said I; and shut the door in his face. I did. The wind blew so I could hardly do it, and the sleet was beating on the panes, and the bare trees were groaning and moaning as if they suffered in the storm. "No tramps here; I'm a lone woman, and I am afraid of 'em."

Then the man I hadn't seen yet, for the dark, went away from the door. Champ, champ, champ, came the man back again, and knocked on the door—knocked not half so loud as he did before—and I opened it, hot and angry. This time I saw his face—yellow brown hair, cropped close, and great, staring blue eyes, and he put his hand against the door and held it open.

"How near is the next house, ma'am?" said he.

"Three miles or more," said I.

He looked bewildered.

"No," said I, "no drinks to be gotten there; it is Miss Mitten's, and she's as set against tramps as I am."

"I don't want drink," said the man, "though I do want food. You needn't be afraid to let me in, ma'am. I've been wounded, and am not able to walk far, and my clothes are thin, and it's bitter cold. I've been trying to get to my parents at Greenbank, where I can rest till I'm better; and all my money was stolen from me three days ago. You needn't be afraid; let me lie just before the fire, and only give me a crust, the staliest crust to keep me from starving, and the Lord will bless you for it."

And then he looked at me with his mild blue eyes in a way that would have made me do it if it hadn't been I'd seen so much of these impostors. The war was just over, and every beggar that came along said he was a soldier traveling home, and had been wounded and robbed. One that I had been fool enough to help, limped away out of sight as he thought, and then—for I was at the garret window—shouldered his crutches and tramped with the strongest.

"No doubt your pocket is full of money," said I, "and you only want a chance to rob and murder me. Go away with you."

Drusilla, that's my niece, was making cakes in the kitchen. Just then she came to the door, and motioned with her mouth to me: "Do let him stay, auntie; and if I hadn't had good sense I might, but I knew better than a chick of sixteen."

"Go away with you!" says I, louder than before. "I won't have this any longer."

And he gave a kind of a groan, and took his hand from the latch, and went champ, champ, champ through the frozen snow again, and I thought him gone, when there he was once more, and hardly with a knock at all—a faint touch, like a child's, now.

And when I opened the door again, he came quite in, and stood leaning on his cane, pale as a ghost, his eyes bigger than ever.

"Well, of all impudence!" said I.

He looked at me, and he said: "Madam, I have a mother at Greenbank. I want to live to see her. I shall not if I try to go any further to-night."

"They all want to see their mothers," and just then it came to my mind that I hoped that my son Charlie, who had been a real soldier, an officer he had come to be, mind you, wanted to see his, and would soon.

"I have been wounded, as you see," said he.

"Don't go a showing me your hurts," said I, "they buy 'em, so they told me, to go a begging with now. I read the papers, I tell ye, and I'm principled, and so is our clergyman, agin giving unless it's through some well organized society. Tramps are my abomination. And as to keeping you all night, you can't expect that of decent folks—go!"

Drusilla came to the door and said: "Let him stay, auntie," with her lips again, but I took no notice.

So he went, and this time he did not come back, and I sat down by the fire, and smelt baking cakes and the apples stewing, and the tea drawing on the kitchen stove, and I ought to have been comfortable, but I wasn't. Something seemed tugging at my heart all the time.

I gave the fire a poke, and lit another candle to cheer myself up, and went to my workbasket to get a sock I had been knitting for my Charlie, and as I went to get it, I saw something lying on the floor. It was an old tobacco pouch, ever so much like the one I gave Charlie, with the fringe around it, and written on it with ink, "From C. F. to R. H.," and inside was a bit of tobacco and an old pipe and a letter, a rumpled old letter; and when I spread it out I saw on the top, "My dear son."

I knew the beggar must have dropped it, and my heart gave one light thump, as though it had been turned into a hammer.

Perhaps the story was true and he had a mother. I shivered all over, and the fire and candles and the nice comfortable smells might as well not have been at all. I was cold and wretched.

And over and over again had I to say to myself what I heard our pastor say often: "Never give anything to chance beggars, my dear friends; always bestow your alms on worthy persons, through well organized societies," before I could get a bit of comfort. And what an old fool I was to cry, thought, when I found my cheeks wet.

But I did not cry long, for, as I sat there, dash and crash and jingle came a sleigh over the road, and it stopped at our gate, and I heard my Charlie's voice crying, "Halloa, mother," and out I went to the door and had him in my arms—my great, tall, handsome brown son. And there he was in his uniform, with his pretty shoulder straps, and as hearty as if he had never been through any hardships. He had to leave me to put the horse up, and then I had by the fire my own son. And Drusilla, who had been upstairs and had been crying—why, I wonder?—came down in a flutter—for they were like brother and sister—and he kissed her and she kissed him, and then away she went to set the table, and the nice hot things smoked on a cloth as white as snow; and how Charlie enjoyed them! But once in the midst of all I felt a frightened feeling come over me, and I knew I turned pale; for Drusilla said, "What is the matter, aunt Fairfax?"

I said nothing; but it was this: Kind o' like the ghost of a step, going champ, champ, over the frozen snow; kind o' like the ghost of a voice saying: "Let me lie on the floor before your fire, and give me any kind of a crust;" kind o' like some that had a mother down on the wintry road, and freezing and starving to death there. This is what it was. But I put it away, and only thought of Charlie.

We drew up together by the fire when the tea was done, and he told us things about the war I never heard before—how the soldiers suffered, and what weary marches and short rations they sometimes had. And then he told me his life had been in danger; how he had been set upon by the foe and been badly wounded; and how, at the risk of his own life, a fellow soldier had saved him, and carried him away, fighting his path back to camp.

"I would never see you but for him," says Charlie, "and if there's a man on earth I love it's Rob Hadaway—the dearest, best fellow. We've shared each other's rations and drank from the same canteen many and many a time; and if I had a brother I couldn't think more of him."

"Why didn't you bring him home to see your mother, Charles?" said I. "Why, I'd love him, too, and anything I could do for him, for the man who saved my boy's life, couldn't be enough. Send for him, Charlie."

But Charlie shook his head and covered his face with his hands.

"Mother," said he, "I don't know whether Rob Hadaway is alive or dead to-day. While I was still in the ranks he was taken prisoner. And military prisons are poor places to live in. I'd give my right hand to be able to do him any good, but I can find no trace of him. And he has a mother, too, and she is so fond of him! She lives at Greenbank, poor old lady. My dear, good, noble Bob, the preserver of my life!"

And I saw Charlie was nearly crying. Not to let us see the tears, he got up and went to the mantelpiece. I did not look around until I heard a cry:

"Great heavens! What is this?"

And I turned, and Charlie had the tobacco-pouch the man had dropped, in his hand.

"Where did this come from? I feel as though I had seen a ghost. I gave this to Bob Hadaway the day he saved me. We soldiers have not much to give, you know, and he vowed never to part with it while he lived. How did it come here, mother?"

Ax I fell back in my chair, white and cold; said I:

"A wandering tramp left it here. Never your Rob, my dear, never your Rob. He must have been an impostor. I wouldn't have turned away a person really in want. Oh, no, no; it's another pouch, child, or he stole it. A tall fellow with blue eyes and yellow brown hair; wounded, he said, and going to his mother at Greenbank. Not your Rob."

And Charlie stood glaring at me with clenched hands, and said he:

"It was my dear old Rob, wounded and starving!—my dear Rob who saved my life, and you have driven him out such a night as this, my mother. To use Rob so!"

"Condemn me, Charlie," said I, "condemn me if you like; I am afraid God will. Three times he came back; three times he asked only for a crust and a place to lie, and I drove him away—I, I—and he's lying in the road now. Oh! if I had only known!"

And Charlie caught up his hat.

"I'll find him if he's alive," said he. "Oh Rob, my dear friend!"

And then—I never saw the girl in such taking. Down went Drusilla on her knees as if she was saying her prayers, and says: "Thank God, I dared to do it!"

And says she to me:

"Oh, aunt, I have been trembling with fright, not knowing what you'd say to me. I took him in the kitchen way. I couldn't see him go faint and hungry and wounded, and I put him in the spare chamber over the parlor, and I have been so frightened all the while."

"The Lord bless you, Drusilla," said Charlie.

"Amen," said I.

And she, getting bolder, went on:

"And I took him hot short cakes and apple sass and tea," says she, "and I took him a candle and a hot brick for his feet, and I told him to eat and go to bed in the best chamber, Aunt Fairfax, with the white counterpane and all. I locked him in and put the key in my

pocket, and told him that he should have one night's rest, and that no one should turn him out unless they walked over my dead body."

Drusilla said it like an actress in a tragedy, and went off into hysterics the moment the words were out of her mouth. She'd been expecting to be half murdered, you know, and the girl was sixteen; always before minded me as if I was her mother.

Never was there any old sinner so happy as I was that night, so thankful to the good Lord; and it would have done your heart good if you had gone to see the two meet in the morning—Charlie and his friend Rob. And Charlie, who got so well, and a mother who was not so poor either, helped Rob into business. And he got well over his wounds at last, and grew up as handsome as a picture, and to-day week he is going to marry Drusilla.

"I'd give anything I have," said I, "and I won't refuse you even Drusilla," when he asked me, telling me that he loved her ever since she was so kind to him on the night I told you of.

And Charlie is to stand up with him and I am to give Drusilla away, and Rob's sister from Greenbank is to be bridesmaid, and I have a guess that some day Charlie will bring her home to me in Drusilla's place.

I don't drive beggars from the door now as I used, and no doubt I'm imposed upon; but this is what I say: "Better be imposed upon always than to be cruel to one who really needs help." And I've read my Bible better of late, and I know who says, "Even as you have done it unto the least of these ye have done it unto me."

FARMING FOR PROFIT.

An Example of How it is Done by Men Who Have Made a Success of the Business.

When men have achieved success in the affairs of life, and reached "the top round of the ladder of fame" by their ability, industry and good judgment, their opinions are naturally and justly considered of greater value by the world at large, than are the opinions of those who have been less successful.

The career of Messrs. S. A. and T. K. Fletcher, of Indianapolis, Ind., is referred to by citizens of the "Hoosier State" with more than ordinary pride and pleasure. These gentlemen are well known throughout the West as millionaires, bankers, farmers, and thorough business men in every sense of the term. They are the head of the most flourishing banking house in the State, and there is none better in the West, and we might say in the country. They manage most successfully a farm of 3,000 acres in the vicinity of their city, comprising the finest river bottom, and other soils, to be found in the State. Their success in farming is due in a great measure to the fact that they buy and use only the best of everything, and do not hesitate a moment to discard an inferior article for a better one. In view of the standing of these gentlemen, we take great pleasure in presenting in this public manner their experience with, and opinion of the "Oliver Chilled Plows," and feel confident that these representative men but fairly express the feelings of the hundreds of thousands who are now using them in nearly every section of our country:

To Whom It May Concern:

We commenced using the Oliver Chilled Plows nine years ago, and have used them every year since. As fast as our steel plows would give out we would replace them with the Oliver Chilled Plows, and now have eighty-seven (87) of them in use, and are not using any other kind of plows. We can cheerfully recommend the Oliver Chilled Plows as possessing all the points that go to make up the best plow we ever used on our farm. They are well suited to all kinds of land. Heavy clay, sandy, black loam, and alluvial bottom land. They will do more and better work in all kinds of ground with the same horse power than any plow we ever used. Besides all the above specified good qualities, it costs less than one-half to keep them in repair than any other plow we have on our farm. We plowed 2,710 acres of ground with them in 1878, and our entire repair expense was a little less than \$30 for points and all breakage, or about one cent per acre, being the entire cost to plow our land. We have never had to stop a plow one hour to adjust any part, nor never had to take one of them, or any part of one, to a shop to have it repaired. We have plowed more than fifteen thousand acres with the Oliver Chilled Plows; considerable of that amount of land was new breaking, and it has cost us less than \$15 for all repairs on account of breaking, or less than \$1 for each thousand acres.

For the above reasons we do not use any other plows, and think we have saved thousands of dollars by adopting the use of the Oliver Chilled Plows.

S. A. & T. K. FLETCHER.

Messrs. Lewis, Gage & Co., Louisville, Ky., are Southern agents for the Oliver Chilled Plows.

THEY were playing croquet, and he sent her ball flying to a remote part of the lawn. A man looking on said it reminded him of a certain kind of music. "Why?" inquired both players in chorus. "Well, she hit your ball first, didn't she? And then you nocturne, didn't you?" Nobody even smiled. Looks of pity were interchanged, and the game was sadly resumed.

"I don't like these circus performances," said an old gentleman. "I became prejudiced against them when I was a boy, by the gymnastics of a fly, that stood on his head on my piece of custard pie, and rubbed his hind legs together in the air."

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, free of charge. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D, New York city. jan6-1yr

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

For the speedy cure of seminal weakness, loss of manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address Davidson & Co., 78 Nassau street, New York. 23-1yr

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

THIS DIRECTORY

Contains the names, address and business of some of the most reliable breeders of blooded cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, poultry and bees that are to be found in the United States. They deal fairly with their customers, and invite, at all times, a close inspection of their stock. Persons at a distance can write, describing what is wanted, and a reply will be promptly forwarded with description of animals and prices.



CLARK PETTIT,

Centreton Stock Farm,
near Salem,
NEW JERSEY.

Breeder and shipper of the celebrated Jersey Red Swine. Circular containing full and authentic history of the breed, with illustrations of animals from life, and price lists sent free to any address upon application as above.

mar7-1yr



SPRINGDALE HERD OF POLAND-CHINA HOGS.—My stock in 1878 took nine first premiums, three sweepstakes, and one herd premium at three fairs, over hogs of all breeds in three bluegrass counties, viz., at Cynthiana, Lexington, and Paris fairs. Stock of all ages for sale. Prices to suit the times. Satisfaction guaranteed. Young Buckeye and the premium hog Nero (first prize and sweep-stake hog at Hamilton County Fair) imported this fall. Address WILL A. GAINES, nov14-1yr Centreville, Bourbon Co., Ky.

LAWNSDALE BERKSHIRES.—I have now, and am breeding from the following popular families: Sallie, Sweet Seventeen, Hambrook, Oxford, Gipsy, Matchless and Sniper. Pigs for sale by "Elmhurst Prince," "Lord" and "Hugh" Rogers. Prices to suit the times. Reduced rates by express. Send for catalogue and price list.

W. SHELBY WILSON,
Shelbyville, Ky.

jan10-1yr

A. G. HERR, St. Mathews, Jefferson county, Ky., has for sale the finest class of registered Jerseys, pedigreed Berkshires, and Yorkshire swine. jun20-1yr

THOMAS S. GRUNDY, Springfield, Ky., breeder of improved Jersey Red Hogs, Shorthorn Cattle—of the Young Mary and Phyllis families—with Duke crosses, Thoroughbred Horses and Cotswold Hogs. I am breeding to sell, and would be glad to have my stock inspected at all times. aug 1.

J. T. & QUINCY BURGESS, Hutchinson Station, Bourbon County, Ky., importers and breeders of Cotswold Sheep. apr11-1yr

W. L. SCOTT, Scott's Station, Shelby county, Ky., Breeder and importer of Cotswold and Southdown sheep. Orders promptly attended to. Sept 1-1yr

Z. Z. CARPENTER, Shelby county, Ky., Importer and Breeder of pure Cotswold Sheep and Berkshire Hogs. Orders will receive prompt and careful attention. Post-office address, Shelbyville, Ky. dec 1-1yr

JOHN WELCH, Box 26, Louisville, Kentucky, (breeding farm 3 miles south of city, on Third-street road). Breeder and shipper of Poland-China hogs. They are docile, and fatten readily at any age. jan3-1yr

T. W. SAMUELS & SONS, Beech Grove Farm, Deatsville, Nelson county, Kentucky, importers and breeders of Pure Cotswold Sheep and Improved English Berkshire Hogs. Have for sale imported stock, and stock bred from imported prize animals. Correspondence and orders solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. July 1.

A. H. DAVINPORT, Lexington, Kentucky, breeder of Shorthorns, A. J. C. C. R. Jerseys, Southdown Sheep, Berkshires from premium imported stock, and White-faced Black Spanish and Seabright Bantam Chickens. Correspondence promptly answered. apr11-1yr

ELMHURST Flock of Cotswolds. Imported, and their descendants. Stock always for sale. Correspondence promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogues on application. Address, R. C. ESTILL, dec13-1yr P.O. Box 418, Lexington, Ky.

W. M. MILLER, Claremont, Ontario, Canada, importer and breeder of prize Cotswold sheep and Berkshire swine. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. oct1-1yr

S. MEREDITH & SON, Oakland Farm, Cambridge City, Indiana, breeders of pure Shorthorn Cattle and Southdown and Cotswold Sheep, from stock of recent importations. Correspondence solicited. jun10-1yr

COTSWOLDS FOR SALE.—Ten yearling rams, from imported stock. Price per head \$12, or \$10 around for the lot. Also a few choice ewes. TYLER CARPENTER, breeder of Cotswold sheep, Fisherville Ky. 31-131

F. A. BYARS, Simpsonville, Shelby county, Ky., Breeder of and dealer in pure Southdown Sheep, from best imported strains. Correspondence and orders solicited. sept 1-1yr

A. SA COOMBS, Southville, Shelby county, Ky., importer and breeder of pure Cotswold sheep. Particulars sent on application. Jan 1-1yr

W. L. WADDY & SONS, Peytona, Shelby county, Ky., importers and breeders of pure Cotswold sheep. Poland-China hogs for sale. Correspondence solicited. Prices reasonable. febo-1yr

N. MCCONATHY, importer and breeder of pure Cotswold sheep, near Lexington, Ky. apr28-1yr

J. D. GUTHRIE, Shelbyville, Kentucky, breeder and importer of Cotswold Sheep. Native and imported Bucks and ewes for sale. june29-1yr



ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario, Canada, Importer and Breeder of Clyde Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Berkshire Pigs and Cotswold Sheep. 18-1y

W. H. WILSON, of Abdallah Park, Cynthiana, Ky., breeder of Trotting Stock from the following stallions: Sterling, Goldsmith's Abdallah, John Bright, Paymaster; all sired by Volunteer. Also from Pacing Abdallah, sired by Alexander's Abdallah. jan27-1yr

W. & V. L. POLK, Ashwood, Maury county, Tenn., Breeders of Trotting Horses, Jersey Cattle, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep. june6-1y

THOMAS GIBSON, Woodlawn Mills, Maury county, Tenn., Breeder of Trotting Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Southdown and Merino Sheep. june6-1y

CAMPBELL BROWN, Spring Hill, Maury county, Tenn., breeder of Trotting and Harness Horses, Jersey (H. R.) Cattle, Shorthorns and Southdown Sheep. may30-1yr.

B. J. TREACY, dealer in Trotting and Fine Harness Horses, No. 116 East Short street, Lexington, Ky. Keeps on hand and for sale single horses and pairs. Trotting and Gentlemen's Roadsters a specialty. Stallions and Brood mares of the best families of running and trotting blood, always on hand and for sale. Horses trained at reasonable rates. July-1y

WALTER HANDY, Clifton Stock Farm, Wilmore, Jessamine county, Ky., breeder of Pure Shorthorn Cattle. Young things for sale. Correspondence solicited. Young bulls supplied to shippers South and West. 17-1yr

REV. M. P. BAILEY, Elkton, Todd county, Kentucky, breeder of pure H. B. Shorthorn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, Angora Goats, Poland-China and Berkshire Hogs. Prices to correspond with the general decline in stock. Correspondence solicited. 25julv1y

R. A. McELROY, Elmwood, Springfield, Ky., breeder of Shorthorn and Jersey Cattle, Black and Red Berkshire, Jersey Red and Poland-China Swine. nov 1-1yr

J. M. HACKWORTH, Shelbyville, Shelby county, Ky., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, and Chester White Hogs. Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. Jan 1-1yr

WILLIAM CROZIER, Northport, Long Island, N. Y., breeder of Registered Jerseys and Herd Book Ayrshires, Southdown Sheep, Collie Dogs, and Dorking Fowls. 13julv1y

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CLOVERLAND HERD, Lexington, Ky.

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POLK PRINCE, Guthrie, Todd county, Ky. Angora Goats for sale, of pure blood and high grades. mar27-1yr

JOSEPH PHILIPS, Nashville, Tenn., breeder of Pure Angora Goats. Address, care Berry, Demoville & Co. mar22-1yr

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R. E. EDMONSON, Winchester, Clark county, Ky., attends the courts in the Bluegrass counties. Sales of blooded stock and personal property solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed

VERY IMPORTANT TESTIMONY ON PAINT.

NEW EGYPT, N. J., Feb. 12, 1879.
O. R. Ingersoll, Manager Patrons' Paint Co.,
Dear Sir and Brother: My house, painted last year with your Ready Mixed Paint, looks up before the eye grandly, and is the cynosure of all sightseers. You recollect I tried to have Dr. — and Mr. S., of this place, to adopt your paints, but could not induce them. Now mark the contrast at the present time. The doctor's is in streaks and looks dirty and old, as if painted many years. Mr. S.'s house has faded very much, while mine looks more brilliant than ever. When the full moon shines upon the house it looks like a block of silver at broad daylight. The veranda ceiling reflects the arched brackets of the columns like a huge mirror. Every one notes the contrast of the mixed paints over the old way, and admires the glossy appearance of the building. You can fully refer any one to this house, for it is the largest and most conspicuous on the line of the Camden & Amboy railroad, via Pemberton.

JOHN S. MALLORY.
NOTE.—Patrons' Paint Company Book—Every One His Own Painter—mailed free. Address Patrons' Paint Co., 162 South street, New York. Cheapest, best paint in the world.

AGENTS WANTED.—For the best and fast selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 27 1st Philadelphia, Pa.

HORTICULTURAL.

Conducted by J. DECKER, Secretary of the State Horticultural Society.

The *Fruit Recorder* advised its readers to sow salt on their strawberry beds to destroy the grub worm. One man tried it and lost most of his crop. Another did the same, and says "they look as if lightning had struck them." The editor, however, is like the man who said the horse was sixteen feet high—he said it and he sticks to it.

CHECKING THE GROWTH.—Dr. R. D. Porter, of Fern Creek, Ky., tried the experiment this year of ringing or removing a narrow ring of bark from his grape vines. He reports Ives now fully ripe, three weeks ahead of the season. The principle has long been known to horticulturists, but as many persons do not know it, we will state that anything which retards the flow of sap will promote fruitfulness. By bending the limbs of pear trees, fruit buds will be produced; pinching the ends of the limbs will cause the same thing. Severe root-pruning is also advised by some. Summer pruning of any kind is likely to cause the formation of fruit buds.

We do not advise the use of any of these methods. Everything gained is at the expense of the future growth and usefulness of the plant or tree. In the case of new or rare fruits, when it is desired to simply secure specimens or see what it is, the practice may be admitted. Also in rich lands, where the growth of wood is too great, it is well enough to check it. But in nine cases in ten the trouble is our trees and vines set more fruit than they can properly mature, and instead of checking they need something that will cause the sap to flow more freely.

FERTILIZING STRAWBERRIES.

Prof. S. W. Johnson, of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, replies as follows to a correspondent who asks for an analysis of the strawberry as throwing light upon the best fertilizers to use to secure a good crop of fruit, in which he is unsuccessful, although he has a good growth of vines: I find a single analysis of the ash of the fruit of the strawberry, dating from 1848, which is as follows:

	Per cent.
Potash.....	21.07
Soda.....	28.48
Lime.....	14.20
Magnesia.....	5.89
Oxide of iron.....	13.82
Phosphoric acid.....	3.15
Sulphuric acid.....	12.05
Silica.....	1.69
Chlorine.....	3.40

When this analysis was made the processes used were far less exact than those we now possess, and the analysis is doubtless incorrect in some particulars. Probably a good share of the so-called soda was really potash, and probably a share of the so-called lime was magnesia, but otherwise the analysis agrees fairly with the analysis of similar fruits.

The station would undertake to make a full investigation of the strawberry plant in all its parts, if suitable material were at hand. Such an investigation, to be serviceable, should have set aside for it a plot of ground cultivated in the usual (best) manner, and the entire produce and export of fruit, runners, young plants, etc., should be determined by actual weighings, and the composition of each kind should be ascertained so that a calculation of the amounts of each ingredient or element required for production per acre, could be carried out. For this and similar purposes the station ought to have some ground of its own, with means for conducting practical field trials on a small scale. Most investigations which we make on material from a distance, even from a short distance, are beclouded with some uncertainty or incompleteness which largely detracts from their value, or renders them quite worthless.

But in default of an exact chemical life history of the strawberry plant, we may perhaps approach an understanding of your difficulty by help of the facts at our command. In your case, stable manure does not now prove so satisfactory as it formerly did. You "have a good growth of vines and fruit stalks, but the fruit does not grow to ripen even where the blight does not injure them."

In my opinion the difficulty does not lie in any deficiency of plant food. I should say that whenever a highly developed plant is produced up to the point of fruiting, that fact demonstrates that the soil is wanting in nothing required for fruiting. The fruit contains nothing that is not needful for leaves, stems and root, and it can scarcely happen, in agricultural practice, that a plant can grow up to the point of fruiting and then fail to perfect fruit on account of cessation in the supplies of plant food, except such as would happen from drought. When its condition or growth are already highly favorable,

any attempt to push up to greater production by excess of plant food, especially by excess of nitrogenous matters, often or generally results in development of foliage and stem at expense of fruit, whereas whatever limits the supply of food, as drought or poor soil, tends to early, and, relatively to the foliage, abundant fruiting. I am therefore inclined to believe that the soil and manure in case of your strawberries have not failed to nourish the plant sufficiently, but have more likely fed it too well.

That your crop has failed for want of potash is scarcely probable. Admitting what is doubtless true, that half the ash of the fruit is potash, 1,000 lbs of berries (not far from 1,000 quarts, I suppose) would yield but (3½ per cent.) 35 lbs of ash, or would contain but 18 lbs of potash. The removal of this amount from the land would not exhaust it of potash more than taking off 1,000 lbs of good timothy hay, and the deficit thus occasioned would be made up by 3,000 or 3,500 lbs goods table manure.

The removal of a large amount of runners and young plants without returns to the field would take off a considerable quantity of potash, and in default of the proper statistical basis for computation, we can not positively assert that addition of potash salts is not called for, although I regard it as extremely probable that in deficiency of this substance the plants would show the fact, by their small growth before the time of fruiting.

A strawberry field highly manured—manured, in fact, to the verge of excess—may give a good crop when the weather is, by its coolness and dryness, just favorable to vegetation, but may fail of its crop when the heat and moisture at the flowering and fruiting time are excessive. What would be most favorable for foliage, stalk and runner, would be excessive for fruit. It is the equable climate of England which enables its farmers to get almost regularly heavy grain and grass crops, although they can not raise Indian corn or grapes at all. So also the irrigated fields of Colorado and California produce large crops—sometimes 80 bushels of wheat per acre—for the reason that the water supply is under the same control as the supply of soil food. S. W. JOHNSON.

The above, from the *Country Gentleman*, will answer the oft repeated question, What kind of manure is the best for strawberries? It also shows that what produces leaves will also produce fruit. We never have succeeded in producing a rich luxuriant growth of vines without the fruit being large and plentiful, provided the variety had perfect flowers and frost did not interfere, and this talk of "strawberries running all to vine and no fruit" on account of the soil being too rich, we always thought was a notion, and this is why we object to the pistillate varieties. If the foliage is rank, the bloom is likely to be covered up and remain unfertilized, and in some seasons wet and cold will prevent the insects from performing the same office, and a failure is the result—all leaves and no fruit. But with the varieties whose flowers are perfect (containing both stamen and pistil), there is not much danger of getting the ground too rich.

THE YIELD OF FALL-SET STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

There is a peculiarity about strawberries, as to yield on young plants. Many set plants in August and September who are depending largely on them for their supply next year, and they have this object in view in setting them. Many set them and get but few berries the next season, and are greatly discouraged and say, "Fall set plants don't yield enough the following season to pay for the trouble." Now we will guarantee that in nine cases out of ten it is because they do not set the right kinds for that purpose.

The following sorts, if set in August and September or October, will yield but few berries next season, while the crop from the following year and for years afterward will be good: Downer's Prolific, French, Charles Downing, Kentucky, Metcalf, Jucunda, Triumph de Gand and some others we might name; while the Nicanor, Wilson's, Green Prolific, Col. Cheney, Crescent, Sharpless, Capt. Jack, Prouty, Windsor Chief, Glendale, Duncan, Forest Rose, and others yield immense crops next season, planted this fall.

We wish our readers could see what pickings we are getting from beds of Wilson's and Green Prolific set last fall, and such beautiful and enormous fruit as the last named is producing would cause many exclamations of surprise. So, if you want fruit next year from plants to be set this fall, look to your interest in the above.—*Fruit Recorder*.

HANGING is too good for a fifteen-cent chromo.

NORTHWESTERN TEXAS.

A Sketch by a Traveler in that State.

Editor *Farmers' Home Journal*:

A party of twelve left Fort Worth on a trip to the western portion of Texas with a complete outfit, two wagons and six saddle horses. Our route was via the Weatherford road, Parker county, through as fine farming and grazing lands as you ever saw. Our first halt was at a well, 70 feet deep, of as good water as any you have in Kentucky. The cotton and corn in great abundance, though late, were in splendid condition. The land is being inclosed very rapidly with good plank fences, and next year many hundreds of acres will be in cultivation.

We broke up camp and had an early start on the morning of the 20th of May, and went into camp in Palo Pinto county. This route passes a well settled body of fine land. We are in sight of what they call, in Texas, mountains, in which is found plenty of good coal. The Texas Pacific road will pass through this county and will develop the coal mines, though plenty of timber is to be found. The coal, when taken from the mines, will be distributed along the line of the road for domestic and railroad use, and mills and factories will spring up in this county.

We had another early start on the 21st, crossed some of the so-called mountains, made a good day's march through more fine country, with plenty of water and grass; the crops of corn and cotton looking remarkably fine and well cultivated, with an abundance of cedar and other timber for all purposes. An experienced advance guard had gone ahead to select the camp, where we halted; he had the wood for cooking all ablaze, and we were soon refreshed with a hearty meal. Our blankets were spread for sleeping, and you do sleep in this country, with the sea breeze so strong as to blow away all insects, and cool enough for a blanket over you.

After breakfast we are off again, passing into Stephens county; all good land, with abundant grass and water; then through Callahan county, where we strike some of the head waters of the Colorado river. This county is worthy of more notice than I have time to give it, because of the picturesque scenery, the clear water, in which you can see and catch bass, trout, goggle-eyes, as fast as you can throw in your hooks. The bottom lands are not so wide, but the soil is good. We had a good camp, with mesquit grass in abundance for our horses.

The next morning we were in Taylor county, which is between the 31st and 32d parallels north latitude, and 22d and 23d meridians of longitude from Washington. It is an organized county, with "Buffalo Gap" as the county seat, and is watered by Clear Fork of the Brazos and its tributaries.

The general topography of the county is gently rolling prairie; a chain of mountains crosses the center of this county from east to west; the surface is covered with mesquit grass. The creek bottoms have a good supply of timber, such as mulberry, walnut, cottonwood, and elm of several varieties, and on the high land cedar and post oak are abundant. The soil is rich chocolate loam, very fertile, with plenty of water for stock. Here we had as much antelope meat as we could eat, on which, with fish and soft shell turtle, we feasted like lords.

The next camp was in Nolan county, which is due west of Taylor, and very much of the same character as to soil and water. Here we had our first buffalo, an agreeable change from antelope, of which we had become tired. The water here is from the tributaries of the Colorado river and Little Elm, Cottonwood, Plum and Bitter creeks. The county is not yet organized. There are seven cattle ranches, and some few farms under cultivation. The next county west is Mitchell, watered by the Colorado river, Sulphur and Silver creeks. Here we had more buffalo and more fish than we could eat. They were the best I ever tasted.

We visited many springs which were cool and clear, but it will not do to depend on springs to furnish cattle with water; it takes a river to do this; and these headwaters of springs are in the rocks, with very little land to produce either grass or grain. Fish, antelope, buffalo, California quail and rabbit, are the only attraction in this region of headwaters, and it is too far north of the Texas Pacific railroad to be of any value; but a trip of this description gives a novice a new sensation. It is charming to view the beautiful undulating prairies, covered with flowers of every color and shape, and the rich grass; to feel the balmy air, and realize the fact that you are beyond the line of civilization, and are wholly dependent on yourself and your own exertions. The incidents of the trip will form a

theme of conversation as long as we live.

Nothing surprises a person from the North so much as the rapidity with which daylight disappears. Darkness occurs almost as soon as the sun goes down, as twilight lasts only about ten minutes. Frequently the camp is in darkness before supper is ready; but one soon gets used to this and to sleeping on the ground, with a saddle for a pillow and nothing but the blue sky and stars overhead, for no one wants to be under shelter in this charming climate, unless it rains. Your dreams are of catching black bass and trout for breakfast.

One morning the snorting of the horses aroused me. I looked up and saw about a dozen antelope coming out of the mesquit bushes, not fifty yards from my couch.

But we had had plenty of them, and preferred beef, as the owners of cattle had very hospitably invited us to help ourselves to beef from their herds ranging on the prairie, whenever we desired a change of diet.

We broke up into parties, and some went in one direction and some in another.

At Bell Plains we found a Kentuckian, J. Taylor Berry, surrounded by his family and all the comforts of this life; he gave me the characteristic grip and hospitable reception which he inherits from his ancestors.

Some of our Louisville friends will be glad to hear that Gen. Isaac Harrison succeeded in making some splendid locations for their railroad land bonds, with principal and interest.

The counties Callahan, Borden, Howard and Dawson are all worthy of a visit. I think Borden county is the prettiest in northwestern Texas.

I can not describe any more country without taking up too much of your valuable space, as our trip occupied over two months' time.

Fort Worth, Texas, July 29.

SHADE trees are often planted too near to our dwellings, and too thickly, so as to make the house dark and damp and cheerless. Large evergreens are very much out of place on the sunny side of a house, while they form an appropriate screen and wind break along the cold and exposed sides of our buildings. Set out trees—it is a duty, but set them judiciously.

"Green street!" called out the conductor. "Green's treat, eh?" ejaculated an inebriated individual in the corner of the car, "(hic!) just lieve drink off of Green (hic!) 's any other man."



English Breech-Loading Double Gun, \$25; complete with 100 shells and loading implements. Sent by express to collect on delivery. Send stamp for illustrated price list.

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That invalid wife, mother, sister or child can be made the picture of health with Hop Bitters.

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WM. V. HORTON, 114 Nassau Street, N. Y.

400 Old and New money-making Secrets, particularly adapted for Agents use. Postpaid for 50 cents. Specimens free for stamp.

World Manf. Co. 769 Broadway, New York.

A NEW SHEEP DIP!

This COMPOUND is warranted to Kill Ticks and Other Vermin ON SHEEP, And Rapidly Cures the Scab.

A single application restores a healthy action to the skin, gives new life to the growth of the wool, and relieves the sheep of pain and suffering.

Put up in quart cans, price 50c; half gallon cans, 90c; and gallon cans, \$1.50. Sent by express.

One quart of the compound dissolved in thirty gallons of water will be sufficient to dip thirty sheep, and even more if the solution is saved by expressing it from the wool before turning the sheep loose.

In introducing this valuable remedy, we ask farmers to give it a fair trial, and we will guarantee satisfaction.

Prepared by FRED. RENZ, Jr., and for sale by

P. P. SUTTON, Druggist, S. W. Cor. Market and Floyd, LOUISVILLE, KY.

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Purchasers should see them before buying elsewhere.



may-21m-12m

MAKE HENS LAY.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Me.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE



For sale by all dealers. Awarded the Medal of Honor at the Centennial and Paris Expositions. SAMUEL CUPPLES & CO., Agents for St. Louis Factory. FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO., Chicago and New York.

GOV. GARLAND PEACH!

Said to be the earliest peach in the world. Buds for sale at \$3 per hundred and \$30 per thousand.

J. DECKER, Fern Creek, Ky.

THE WEEKLY POST AND NEWS.

Best Dollar paper in the Southwest. \$1 per year. 11 copies to one address \$10. The daily and weekly for \$0.75 per year. Address

POST AND NEWS, Louisville, Ky.

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Address: LOUIS BAGGER & Co., Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Droid Building, Washington, D. C.

FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL

Established 1856—Reorganized May 12, 1879.

Thos. S. Kennedy, Pres't. Ion B. Nall, Sec'y.
NEW FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL CO.
PUBLISHERS.

Office No. 15 Courier-Journal Building, Corner
Fourth and Green Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

ION B. NALL, Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year.....\$1 50
Where currency is not at hand, persons in
remitting can send postage stamps in small
amounts.

We prepay postage on all papers sent to
subscribers.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted in the
regular advertising columns of the FARM-
ERS' HOME JOURNAL at the following
rates:

One inch, one time.....\$ 1 80
One inch, four times.....5 00
One inch, three months.....10 00
One inch, six months.....16 00
One inch, twelve months.....25 00
Reading notices 20 cents per line, first in-
sertion; subsequent insertions, 10 cents per
line.

Authorized advertising agents will be al-
lowed a commission of 25 per cent. on all
orders coming through their hands.

Advertisements will not be given special
position in this paper.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1879.

HEAVY rains fell in many portions of
the State on Tuesday afternoon.

THE Minnesota wheat crop is estimat-
ed at 40,000,000 bushels. The average
per acre is 13 to 17 bushels.

ANYONE getting a duplicate number of
this paper will confer a favor by
handing it to some neighbor.

AS SOON as those Kentucky mules
arrived at the scene of English and
Zulu operations, Cetawayo gave up.—
Newport Local. They must have been
landed heels foremost.

THE Henderson Reporter says Mr.
Gillie Bacon, on the Burbank farm,
near Smith's mills, has the finest crops
in that county. It attributes this to
Mr. B.'s superior judgment and judi-
cious management.

MR. Z. Z. CARPENTER, breeder of
Cotswold sheep and Berkshire swine,
has removed to the large farm bought
by him near Shelbyville, Shelby coun-
ty, Ky., where in future he may be ad-
dressed by persons who may wish stock
in his line.

THE FEVER.—The fever still clings to
Memphis, and the inhabitants left there
furnish about fifteen victims a day, five
or six of whom die. In New Orleans
it does not seem to spread, and there is
hope that there will be no such epi-
demic as occurred last year.

THOSE WORTHLESS BRUTES.—The
Monthly Bulletin of the A. J. C. C. for
July is out, and still the editors do not
tell us who brought and sold in the
West a carload of "worthless brutes"—
so-called Jerseys. The whole Jersey
world calls for this information. Why
is it withheld? It is even demanded in
certain quarters, and still there is no ex-
planation. Tell it out, Colonel, no
matter who it hits. Who brought them
West? Where were they sold? Who
bought them?

GOOD YIELD OF WHEAT.—Dr. J. W.
Prowell, of Newtown, raised on 27
acres of land 625 bushels of Fultz
wheat, scale test; and on 3 acres and a
small fraction 60 bags averaging 157½
lbs to the bag. This wheat is of the
highly improved Fultz variety. Average
per acre about 52 bushels and a
fraction. The lot named has been in
wheat four years in succession, and un-
til the present season has not yielded
over 40 bushels to the acre. Dr. Prowell
assigns two causes for the unexpected
yield: First, he uses the lot as a
sheep fold part of the winter; secondly,
he sowed highly graded wheat, separ-
ating from 6 to 8 quarts of the small
and inferior grains from each bushel.—
Georgetown Times.

ORCHARD GRASS SEED.—Kentucky
is perhaps the largest grower of this
crop, and Louisville the biggest market
for its sale, but there seems to be no-
thing at all doing with it so far. The
growers of the seed stand out for \$1
per bushel, while dealers will not offer
over 75 to 80 cents. No sales have
been made that we know of, and dealers
quote stocks at retail at \$1.10, based
on the price asked by farmers.

Last week Mr. F. R. Muller, a large
wholesale seed merchant of Glasgow,
Scotland, visited our market but made
no purchases, saying he could not han-
dle the seed at what is asked for it.

Mr. W. R. Vance, of Henry county,
cut forty acres of orchard grass for seed
last year, which made ten bushels to

the acre. This year the same ground
will not yield over five bushels per acre.
He has twenty acres additional, though,
this season.

There is a short crop. We would say
to farmers not to sell yet unless they
get \$1.

THE LOUISVILLE COMMERCIAL.—The
daily and weekly Commercial are now
owned by General Eli H. Murray, who
will in future assume the editorial and
business management. We trust the
Commercial, now that it is freed from
entanglements which have embarrassed
it, will take a strong upward flight and
reach the position that the Republican
party owes it. General Murray is not
only popular with his own party, but
with a large class of all parties. He
has had, we believe, little newspaper
experience, but his industry, intelli-
gence and sound judgment are just
what win in the field of journalism.

THE ELECTION.—The election last
Monday passed off without excitement,
except in a few places where local con-
tests were close. The State Demo-
cratic ticket is thought to have 40,000
majority, and the Legislature will be, as
usual, largely Democratic.

The Republicans gain two or three
senators and representatives in some
districts, and lose as many in others.
The Greenbackers, with the aid of first
one party and then the other, get in
one or two representatives. Judge
Cook (Greenback) for governor, gets a
very light vote. It is thought Mr. W.
H. Frederick, independent Democrat,
is elected to the Senate in Jefferson
county, and the first and second wards
in this city.

Ed. W. Turner, speaker of the last
House, is defeated in Madison county,
by J. Speed Smith, Republican.

OUR TOBACCO DEPARTMENT.

The importance of the great tobacco
growing and selling interests impresses
itself more and more upon the public
attention. The section within a radius
of one hundred and fifty miles of Louis-
ville produces so great a proportion of
the world's supply of the weed, that it
may well be called the tobacco section.

To meet the wants of tobacco grow-
ers we have enlarged the space given
to this department, and will place in
charge of it one fully conversant with
the growing and handling of this prod-
uct, and one who is also posted as to
the manner of selling in the various
markets in the country, and particularly
of the Louisville market. A very large
and growing circulation in the tobacco
districts calls for this increase of space.
The FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL is read
by more tobacco growers in the section
specified than any other paper, and we
believe that it is appreciated.

In order to make this department
more interesting we ask planters every-
where to give us news of the growing
crop on postal card or by letter. Do
not give a report based upon a single
crop, but try to get at the average con-
dition, etc., of the neighborhood or
county. We propose to keep planters
posted, and ask their help.

OHIO COUNTY.

Election Notes.—A Doubtful Voter.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:
There was a good deal of excitement
over the election. Hocker (Democrat)
is elected by 100 majority. Governor
Blackburn's majority about the same in
the county. Greenbackers a clear fail-
ure—not over 150 to 200 votes polled
for their candidate.

Yesterday the Republicans presented
John Kahn to vote; his right to vote
was challenged, and after a good deal of
pow-wow he made oath that he was a
man and over twenty-one years of age,
etc., when his vote was recorded. John
has lived in this place for some time, and
up to two years ago he passed for a
woman, wearing dresses and answering
to the name of Kate, and all at once
he donned man's attire and claimed the
name of John. His or her sex is doubt-
ful.

V. D. D. S.

Hartford, Ky., August 5.

KENTUCKY FAIRS.

Cynthiana.....August 19, 5 days
Florence.....August 27, 3 days
Eminence.....August 12, 3 days
Shelbyville.....August 26, 5 days
Lexington.....August 26, 5 days
Lawrenceburg.....August 19, 4 days
Springfield.....August 27, 3 days
Bardonia.....September 3, 3 days
Paris.....September 5, 5 days
Henderson.....September 17,
Hartford.....September 30, 5 days
Glasgow.....October 7,
Owensboro.....October 8, 3 days

Mr. Wm. PARRY's fall catalogue has
reached us. It is attractive for its store
of useful hints on small fruit and small
fruit growing. It contains a price list
of all the best varieties of fruits and
berries. Address at Cinnamon, N. J.,
and catalogue will be mailed to you.

A MAGNIFICENT PROGRESS.

The following tables are worth pre-
serving. They show a flattering exhibit
of this nation's progress in wealth and
industry. It is gratifying to observe
that the farmers have furnished the pro-
ducts that have swelled the exports of
this country to such an enormous
amount, and that the transportation of
these agricultural products from the in-
terior to the seaboard has been a good
paying business to the railroads even at
greatly reduced rates of freight. The
future outlook for agriculture in the
United States is even more encouraging
than ever. Bad seasons have produced
short food crops in Europe, and there
will be an imperative demand for all
the breadstuffs and meats that we can
spare.

We should be grateful for the bless-
ings of Providence, and by industry
and energy take advantage of the op-
portunities presented to us at the ex-
pense of other nations.

The imports and domestic exports of
merchandise at all United States ports
in the fiscal year ended June 30,
1879, were as follows, with compar-
isons:

	1879.	1878.
Imports.....	\$445,792,141	\$437,051,532
Exports.....	710,428,743	694,805,706

Excess exports.....\$264,636,602 \$257,814,174
The following are some of the more
important produce staples included in
the exports:

	1879.	1878.
Breadstuffs.....	\$102,713,707	\$168,112,594
Cotton.....	169,320,434	185,424,619
Provisions.....	108,059,660	113,685,606
Mineral oils, etc.....	41,925,655	47,644,659
Tobacco.....	27,420,775	35,847,552
Iron and steel.....	12,075,028	13,147,095
Living animals.....	10,085,271	4,606,093
Sugar.....	6,265,964	4,577,730
Distilled spirits.....	2,481,583	1,015,439
Furs and fur skins.....	4,032,474	2,488,362
Hops.....	678,504	2,109,517
Tallow.....	6,473,820	5,980,500
Hemp & manuf.....	1,216,864	1,107,331
Wood & manuf.....	14,426,132	15,446,090

The following table shows how the
trade of 1878-79 compared with former
years:

Year ended June 30—	Exports.	Imports.
1865.....	\$166,029,303	\$238,745,580
1866.....	348,859,522	434,812,066
1867.....	294,506,141	395,761,096
1868.....	281,952,899	357,436,440
1869.....	286,117,697	417,506,379
1870.....	393,771,768	435,958,408
1871.....	442,820,178	520,223,684
1872.....	444,177,586	626,595,077
1873.....	522,479,922	642,136,210
1874.....	586,283,040	667,406,342
1875.....	513,442,711	533,005,436
1876.....	540,384,671	460,741,190
1877.....	602,475,220	451,323,126
1878.....	694,805,766	437,051,532
1879.....	710,428,743	445,792,141

THE SILENT REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND.

The increasing extent of the wheat
bearing land of North America and the
steady reduction here of the cost of the
production of wheat, including freight
to the seaboard, is causing general and
deep alarm in England. The central
West, though the richest portion of
our agricultural lands, is not now the
only competitor with Great Britain for
the wheat market. New and scarcely
known regions for wheat are opening
in different directions. It is evident
that Kansas, though once in five years
it may be put to disadvantage by
drought or locusts, has a prodigious
power of production, which was not
known or even dreamed of by our own
people.

It is this suddenly-discovered ferti-
lity, with land almost given away, which
has attracted such crowds of immigrants
during the past year to this State, and
has given occasion to the development
of the various lines of railroads which
have brought such fortunes to lucky
investors, even during all the years of
the panic. It is one fortunate result of
the speculations of this country that
they are often useful to the nation,
though ruinous to individuals. The
Northern Pacific and similar roads have
brought calamity to thousands of in-
vestors, but they have opened immense
and undiscovered regions to cultiva-
tion, and added vastly to the ultimate
wealth of the country. An enormous
space of level and fertile land stretches
far to the northwest beyond Minnesota,
where the climate is intensely cold in
winter, but where wheat can be raised
in quantity to the acre surpassing the
average of the Eastern States. The
freight connections, before the frost
sets in, by the Northern Pacific and the
great lakes, are almost equal in cheap-
ness to those of Indiana and Illinois,
and are probably quite on a par with
those of Kansas.

An industrious and hardy population
—often from the cold countries of Eu-
rope—have poured into this region and
are developing its resources to an as-
tonishing extent. They are not de-
terred by the terrible winter, but at
once break the ground for wheat, and
have a steady market at every railroad
station on the Northern Pacific. The
fortunes made in Dakota and Minne-
sota in wheat the past few years, would

astonish our Eastern farmers. Beyond
these wide northern prairies is still
another almost untrodden country, the
"Great Lone Land," as it has been
named, where the winters are terrific,
but where the soil is rich, and where
(for some unknown reason in climate)
wheat can be grown further north than
almost anywhere in the world, and cer-
tainly far beyond the wheat line on the
eastern coast. This vast wheat field,
reaching to the Saskatchewan, will find
its outlet by the roads of the United
States.

It is plain that immense territories
for wheat are opening in this country,
and new cheap lines of communication,
enough to supply the world with food.
The great market for all these enormous
regions is ultimately Europe, and es-
pecially Great Britain. They have only
begun the product and the export which
are yet to make white bread cheap as
black bread to every peasant beyond
the Atlantic. Land in these regions
costs nothing, the "plant" is very in-
expensive; the great cost before reach-
ing the British market is freight. The
latter is the natural "protection" to
the British farmer. But the Englishman
is burdened, on the other hand, with a
heavy rental—say \$5 per acre, or per-
haps 25c for every bushel. With this
and other burdens, can he compete suc-
cessfully with the Minnesota and Da-
kota farmer in the market of England?

This is the question which is now
producing deep anxiety in England,
and which is renewing the old cries
for "protection" among the farmers.
A series of bad harvests have occurred
in Great Britain, while ours have been
exceptionally good. The feeling and
opinion among large numbers of intelli-
gent Englishmen are plainly that this
competition with the American farmer
can not continue henceforth success-
fully. The "Yankee" has too many ad-
vantages in his characteristic vigor and
ingenuity and the cheapness and fer-
tility of his land. He will gradually
drive the Englishman out of the field.

What is the remedy? One party in
England begin to cry out for "protec-
tion." But the manufacturing and com-
mercial interests would never permit a
return to the corn laws, and, if attempt-
ed, it would only make bread dearer.
The only cure is a kind of social revolu-
tion—the putting the farmers somewhat
on an equality with their rivals in the
West in expenses of production; that is,
making them freeholders. Certainly, a
small farmer owning his land in Here-
fordshire could compete in the Liver-
pool market with another Anglo-Saxon
farmer owning his land in Kansas.

The weight on the Englishman was
his rent—his one pound sterling an acre.
But to make him a freeholder means
the ruin of the landlord—the small
country squire. This is a class of im-
mense vigor and of deep conservative
hold on English society. They will not
suffer themselves to go to ruin without a
struggle. They will organize and
make a bitter fight. They have with
them temporarily the depression of the
manufacturing classes. The two may
unite for some species of defense in
tariffs; but this is but a rotten bulwark
and can not last.

Step by step, by legislation, by the
ruin and sale of estates, by financial and
political means, by the deliverance of
the farmers from burdens, and the in-
creasing ease of transmission and sale
of land, the old class of English coun-
try gentlemen, whose sons have fur-
nished for ages the fighting and ruling
blood of the country, must go down,
and the farmers come up.

And all this great, silent revolution
in aristocratic England will be because
a Yankee or Swedish or German farmer
has broken ground on a Dakota prairie,
and can deliver a bushel of wheat at the
nearest railroad for 75c, 4,500 miles
away from the English market. But
this will only be the beginning of the
changes to come upon Europe from
American agriculture.—*New York Times.*

In all our cropping and planting, we
should remember that the farm is our
capital, and that increasing its produc-
ing capacity means adding to our prin-
cipal, while reducing it is taking away
the "means by which we live."

NO GOOD PREACHING.—No man can do a
good job of work, preach a good sermon, try
a law suit well, doctor a patient, or write a good
article when he feels miserable and dull, with
sluggish brain and feeble nerves, and none
should make the attempt in such a condition
when it can be so easily and cheaply removed
by a little Hop Bitters. See other column.

BRINLY PLOWS.—We insert this week
a conspicuous advertisement of Messrs.
Brinly, Miles & Hardy, of this city,
manufacturers of the celebrated Brinly
plows. These implements are like
household words with the farmers of
Kentucky and the South. They are
popular wherever known, and we need
only refer our readers to the advertise-
ment to give the address. Write for
descriptive circulars and price list.

STATE GRANGE—OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, KY. STATE GRANGE,
BRODHEAD, KY., Aug. 1, 1879.
Receipts and disbursements of the secre-
tary's office for the week ending August 1, 1879:

RECEIPTS.	
Grange 68, June quarter, 1879.....	\$0 66
Grange 124, March and June quarters, 1879.....	5 12
Grange 1599, Sept. and Dec. quarters, 1878.....	2 50
Grange 556, June quarter, 1879.....	3 36
Grange 154, March and June quarters, 1879.....	15 00
Grange 150, June quarter, 1879.....	84
Grange 1,117, June quarter, 1879.....	3 55
Grange 427, June quarter, 1879.....	4 50
Total receipts.....	\$35 63

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Grange 68, paid delegate.....	\$0 66
Grange 124, paid stamps.....	12
Grange 150, paid stamps.....	84
Grange 427, paid stamps.....	50
Grange 154, paid bill payable No. 49.....	15 00
Cash on hand.....	\$18 51

JAS. G. CARTER,
Secretary Kentucky State Grange.

WAYSIDE WEEDS.

We read in the good book that when
the sower went forth to sow, some seeds
fell by the wayside, and the fowls came
and devoured them. These seeds were
doubtless wheat or some other grain,
but we find other seeds, such as thistles,
dock and wild parsnips that fowls will
not devour, and that farmers too often
allow to grow to the disparagement of
the landscape and damage of the con-
tiguous lands. One might suppose from
traveling through some parts of our
country that the sides of highways and
railroads were used as hot beds for
weeds, so luxuriant is the growth of
noxious docks and other foul stuff. We
wish some law were enacted compelling
land owners to keep the highways con-
tiguous to their premises free from
weeds.

The title to the wayside is really in
the hands of the contiguous landlords,
as all that the public claim is the right
of way and so much material. Within
prescribed limits, as may be necessary
to construct and repair the road.
Should the highway be discontinued
the title reverts to the owners on either
side, and while continued these owners
have a perfect right to cultivate up to
the traveled path.

If the good time should ever come
when American farmers shall abolish
roadside fences and reclaim the millions
of acres that are now worse than wast-
ed between these fences, there would
be no need of such a law. Instead of
the luxuriant weeds which now dis-
figure the country and scatter their pes-
tiferous seeds into the neighboring fields,
we should see clean crops of grain and
grass growing by the wayside. This is
the practice in Germany and other
European countries, and it is a sign of
advancing civilization that the custom
has been adopted in many parts of our
own country.

It is difficult to root out old preju-
dices that have had the sanction of cen-
turies, and we do not expect to see
within a score of years the lawns of vil-
lagers nor the meadows of farmers gen-
erally extended to the traveled path,
but in the mean time all land owners
should be compelled to cut wayside
weeds before they go to seed. This
much at least is due to the public, for
the highway is not only a path for ve-
hicles, but for light seeds also. The wind
sweeps these oftentimes for miles along
the road and scatters them to take root
in neighboring fields. They also follow
a long distance in the wake of rapid
rolling wagons, the transit of the ve-
hicle being so fleet as to cause a partial
vacuum in its rear which the contiguous
air rushes in to fill.

This is specially true of fast car trains.
We have often noticed Canada thistle
seeds rushing after a train of cars as
though bent on a race with them. As
in most States the law compels railroad
corporations to fence in their tracks, so
that abutting farmers have no right to
cultivate the sides of railroads, the
statute that compels the latter to cut
wayside weeds should also require the
former to keep their roadsides from be-
coming nurseries of noxious plants.
There would be no injustice in such a
statute.

Railroad charters are granted for the
public weal, not for the benefit of a few
stockholders, and the State is bound to
see that these roads never degenerate
into a public nuisance. That they are
a nuisance when the track is lined on
either side with rank burdocks and
thistles, every candid man, even though
he may be a stockholder, will admit.
The sides of our railroads are becoming
greater plagues even than the common
waysides, for there is a little pride
among some farmers to keep them look-
ing decently, but for the looks of a rail-
road no abutting landlord feels any re-
sponsibility, and few seem to appreciate
the damage that railroad weeds are
doing to contiguous lands.—*Massachu-
setts Ploughman.*

If you select good and healthy food for
your family, you should also look to the wel-
fare of your baby. For all troubles of early
childhood nothing is better than Dr. Bull's
Baby Syrup. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

"GOOD-BYE, sweet tart," was chanted by
the dyspeptic man who couldn't eat pie.

LIVE STOCK.

A FINE COTSWOLD FOR SOME BODY.

As an inducement to some one to get up a club of twenty subscribers to the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL, Messrs. J. R. Winlock & Bro., of Hiseville, Barren county, Ky., offer as a premium

A Fine Cotswold Ram Lamb, the pick of their very fine flock of imported bred sheep. The lamb will be ready for delivery by the middle of July. The lamb will be one sired by 2d Duke of Berlin, he by imported Duke of Berlin, and guaranteed to weigh from 100 to 130 lbs at four months old.

The Southern Live Stock Journal, Starkville, Miss., in noticing an article in a recent number of this paper, about the indifference of the Texan cattle men to improve their stock, accounts for it on the ground of loss by acclimatization. We were, of course, aware of this loss, and that it would be under favorable circumstances about 15 per cent., but the sale we had in view when writing that article, embraced stock already acclimatized. We have learned since, that the condition of the animals as to flesh was low, and this had much to do with the low prices they brought. We hope we have wrongfully accused our Texas neighbors of indifference, for it is certainly their own interest that we seek.

THE SERIES OF SHORTHORN CATTLE SALES.

Last week was given up to the Shorthorn men in the Bluegrass section for their series of sales. It is a trying time for this gentry. It tries their nerves to get to the point of putting up stock in which they pride, when they have no idea what is going to be the result. But that is what they breed for, and the auctioneer's hammer is to the Shorthorn what the butcher's block is to the fatted bullock. They all have to come to it. This class of stock is slowly recovering from the almost total annihilation of prices it suffered a year or so ago, and if the prices realized this year are not what breeders expect or want, it at least shows that there is a real value in the cattle that will hold them up in the future to a very healthy selling rate.

Indeed, there has been too much of the fancy about the business. It never did look right that one cow should sell for several thousand dollars when a better looking one would not bring as many hundred. A uniformity in the prices is better all around. When the fancy fallacy fell to the ground it sawed the real value of good stock too far down, and it must get back again. Because a fancy one isn't worth its thousands, does not argue that a good, well-bred one is not worth its hundreds.

Vanmeter & Hamilton's sale furnished proof of what we contend. The Young Mary family is one of the oldest and most widely disseminated ones. There is no scarcity of them, nor of the Phyllises either. Yet, when capital heifers of these families, bred to improve, as Mr. Vanmeter knows how to do it, are offered, they fetch from \$200 to over \$500. This is probably all they are worth in fact, for, with a herd of such, any live breeder can duplicate them in individual merit, and, without doubt, come something near to selling at like figures.

Here, then, is a basis upon which to calculate for the future. There are other families just as good as those named, and some perhaps not so good—at least breeders shy from them, and they go for a song. There may be reasons for this, but it is sometimes not apparent on the skin, as the unsalable ones present the very best appearance.

We give below a partial list of the sales. Our limited space does not permit us to follow all the lower priced animals that change hands:

MR. FISHER'S HERD.

Sale July 29, near Danville; attendance large, but mostly local. Cattle in fine condition.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Beauty's Pride, red; April 27, 1872, by 4th Duke of Geneva 1750, dam imp. Baron Oxford's Beauty; R. M. Fisher, Danville, Ky. 140
Prima Donna 3d, red; March 19, 1869, by Sir Giles 1161, dam Prima Donna; Walter Handy, Wilmore, Ky. 125
Victoria 36th, red; October 19, 1878, by imp. 2d Duke of Wotton 5107, dam Victoria 23d; W. E. Ray, Lebanon, Ky. 110
Victoria 33d, red; July 10, 1878, by imp. 2d Duke of Wotton, dam Victoria 16th; E. S. Montgomery, Brumfield, Ky. 135
Victoria 31st, red; August 31, 1877, by imp. 2d Duke of Wotton, dam Victoria 19th; H. W. Foote, Macon, Miss. 105
Victoria 24th, red; May 19, 1875, by Royal Prince of Oxford 2651, dam Victoria 14th; R. L. Salter, Danville, Ky. 110
Victoria 25th, roan; June 22, 1875, by Royal Prince of Oxford, dam Victoria 15th; T. F. Engleman, Stanford, Ky. 130
Victoria 28th, roan; June 24, 1877, by imp. 2d Duke of Wotton, dam Victoria 17th;

J. S. Owsley, Stanford, Ky. 13
Victoria 19th, red; December 28, 1873, by 3d Duke of Oxford, dam Victoria 8th; W. B. Cecil, Perryville, Ky. 140
Victoria 29th, roan; March 3, 1877, by 2d Duke of Oxford, dam Victoria 7th; R. B. & E. P. Woods, Stanford, Ky. 150
Victoria 30th, red with little white; April 8, 1877, by Duke of Oxford, dam Victoria 8th; J. C. Stone, Jr., Leavenworth, Kansas. 100
Victoria 32d, roan; March 19, 1878, by 2d Duke of Oxford, dam Victoria 7th; J. S. Owsley, Stanford, Ky. 100

Prince of Glendale, red; Feb. 2, 1877, by imp. 2d Duke of Wotton, dam Victoria 14th; O. S. Williams, Bryantsville, Ky. 180
Vicar, red; Feb. 20, 1879, by Knightly Duke 3856, dam Victoria 25th; E. B. Brown, Springfield, Ky. 55
Nineteen cows aggregate \$2,175; average, \$114.70. Four bulls aggregate \$330; average, \$80.

THE WOODBURN SALE.

The Woodburn management have not had a public sale of cattle for many years, and it was expected that a draft from this herd would cause extravagant bidding. But such was not the case, either because the stock offered did not come up to expectations or was not in good sale fix. The average seemed to surprise everybody. We give some of the principal events of this sale:

COWS AND HEIFERS.
Miss Bates 6th, red, calved July 4, 1874, by 19,278 Count of Oneida, dam Miss Bates 5th; Albert Crane, Durham Park, Ky. \$260
Miss Bates 11th, red and white, Dec. 7, 1877, by Count of Oneida, dam Miss Bates 6th; Robert Oglevie, Madison, Wis. 230
Miss Bates 13th, red and white, August 2, 1878, by Barrett (Barrington) 1,424½, dam Miss Bates 3d; Albert Crane. 500
Miss Bates 14th, red, roan, February 11, 1879, by 26th Duke of Airdrie 4,978, dam Miss Bates 6th; Albert Crane. 300
Mazurka 27th, roan, September 14, 1867, by (18,774) Royal Oxford, dam Mazurka 14th; J. W. Buck, Midway, Ky. 110
Mazurka 39th, red, August 22, 1875, by (36,460) 24th Duke of Airdrie, dam Mazurda 27th and bull calf; Robert Oglevie. 275
Mazurka 44th, red and white, May 22, 1878, by 7th Duke of Oneida 3,493, dam Mazurka 39th; T. C. Anderson, Side View, Ky. 170
Jubilee 13th, red and white, October 28, 1877, by Chilton Duke 4,875, dam Julietta 3d; Albert Crane. 140
Miss Wiley 17th, roan, June 18, 1868, by Royal Oxford, dam Miss Wiley 12th; John Stout, Midway, Ky. 90
Miss Wiley 42d, red roan, October 23, 1878, by 7th Duke of Oneida, dam Miss Wiley 20th; J. C. Hamilton, Mt. Sterling, Ky. 160
Miss Wiley 35th, red, September 9, 1874, by Barrett (Barrington), dam Miss Wiley 21st; Walter Handy, Wilmore, Ky. 135
Miss Wiley 36th, roan, July 15, 1875, by Barrett (Barrington), dam Miss Wiley 23d, and cow calf; Henry Martin, Midway, Ky. 280
Miss Wiley 38th, roan, December 8, 1876, by 7th Duke of Oneida, dam Miss Wiley 20th; Albert Crane. 205
Average of the females was \$178.

At the close of Mr. Alexander's sale, Mr. D. Swigert sold a few Jerseys, but the prices were low, four cows and heifers averaging but \$70.

THE VANMETER & HAMILTON'S SALE.
The sale of Vanmeter & Hamiltons, at Stock place, near Winchester, on Thursday, capped the climax as to number of persons in attendance, quality and condition of stock, and also of prices obtained. The following are some of the most important of the sales:

COWS AND HEIFERS.
Noxubee Belle of Clark, red, with white marks; calved July 20, 1877; bred by J. C. & G. Hamilton; the property of Vanmeter & Hamilton; by 2d Grand Duke of Clark; dam Noxubee Bell 6th, by 3,492½ Duke of Noxubee. J. T. McCowan, Mt. Sterling, Ky., \$560.

Second Rose Roan Belle, roan; calved July 2, 1877; bred by J. C. & G. Hamilton; the property of Vanmeter & Hamilton; by 6,964 Rose Duke 2d; dam Roan Belle 2d, by 4,767 Belle Sharon. Judge Peters, Mt. Sterling, \$500.

Rose Renick 8th, roan; calved April 1, 1877; bred by J. C. & G. Hamilton; the property of Vanmeter & Hamilton; by 3,492½ Duke of Noxubee; dam Rose Renick, by 5,118 Earl of Barrington. William Green, Covington, \$400.

Lucy Belle 4th, red; calved June 4, 1877; by 3,492½ Duke of Noxubee; dam 3d Belle of Bath, by 5,118 Earl Barrington. General Williams, Mt. Sterling, \$360.

Double Noxubee, red roan; calved May 10, 1877; by 3,492½ Duke of Noxubee; dam Noxubee Belle 3d, by 3,492½ Duke of Noxubee. General Williams, \$500.

Phyllis 10th, red and white; calved January 18, 1878; by 648 Airdrie Duke; dam General Annie 12th, by 4,146 Prince Abram. J. W. Prewitt, Winchester, \$300.

Belle Barrington of Clark, roan; calved April 30, 1877; by 2d Grand Duke of Clark; dam Belle Barrington 5th, by 3,492½ Duke of Noxubee. W. Green, Covington, \$390.

Sharon Belle 2d, Rose 3d, red; calved December 2, 1877; by 6,964 Rose Duke 2d; dam Sharon Belle 2d by 6,167 Belle Sharon 2d. John A. Thompson, Edinburgh, Ind., \$395.

Rose, red; calved October 20, 1877; by 6,964 Rose Duke 2d; dam Sharon Belle 3d Rose by 6,961 Rose Duke. Colonel T. Johnson, Mount Sterling, \$370.

Miss Renick of Clark, roan; calved September 14, 1877; by 2d Grand Duke of Clark; dam Miss Renick of Bath by 3,492½ Duke of Noxubee. G. L. Chrisman, Independence, Missouri, \$455.

Miss Sangamon 2d, roan; calved December 5, 1877; by 3,703 Grand Duke of Clark; dam Lady of Sangamon by 7,011 Sheffielder Jim. W. Green, Covington, \$280.
Sixth Duke of Acklem, red and white;

calved June 26, 1877; by Grand Duke of Clark; dam Minnie 7th, by 4th Duke of Geneva (1,750). Gen. Williams, \$490.

Rose Belle, yellow red, white feet behind; calved June 4, 1875; by (6,961) Rose Duke; dam Belle 3d, by (4,767) Bell Sharon. Col. T. Johnson, Mt. Sterling, \$400.

Sixth Belle of Flat Creek, red; calved May 25, 1877; by (3,492½) Duke of Noxubee; dam Belle of Flat Creek, by (4,767) Belle Sharon. John A. Thompson, Edinburgh, \$350.

Lucy Barrington of Clark, roan; calved August 5, 1877; by 2d Grand Duke of Clark; dam 3d Lillie Barrington, by (3,492½) Duke of Noxubee. Col. T. Johnson, Mt. Sterling, \$410.

Barrington Belle 8th, roan; calved June 20, 1877; by 3,492½ Duke of Noxubee; dam Barrington Belle, by 5,118 Earl of Barrington. T. C. Anderson, \$300.

Sharon Belle 2d, roan; calved June 13, 1872; by 6,169 Belle Sharon 2d; dam Belle 2d, by 4,767 Belle Sharon. Messrs. Tracy & Winchester, \$310.

Ruth 2d, red; calved March 3, 1873; by 3,492½ Duke of Noxubee; dam Ruth, by 799 7th Duke of Airdrie. G. L. Chrisman, \$305.

Belle Barrington 5th, roan; calved May 13, 1874; by (3,492½) Duke of Noxubee; dam Belle Barrington, by (5,118) Earl of Barrington. J. T. McCowan, \$300.

Red Belle 2d, red; calved March 28, 1872; by (6,127) Belle Sharon 2d; dam Belle 3d, by (4,767) Belle Sharon. G. L. Chrisman, \$310.

5th Belle of Flat Creek, roan; calved June 25, 1875; by 3,492½ Duke of Noxubee; dam Belle of Flat Creek, by 4,767 Belle of Sharon. W. T. Hearne, Lexington, \$210.

Roan Belle 5th, roan; calved June 10, 1876; by 6,964 Rose Duke 2d; dam Roan Belle, by 4,767 Belle Sharon. W. T. Hearne, Lexington, \$170.

Lady Belle, roan; calved July 14, 1878; by 20th Duke of Airdrie, 803; dam Noxubee Belle 2d, by (3,492½) Duke of Noxubee. T. C. Anderson, \$380.

BULLS.
Sharon Belle's Duke, red; calved June 15, 1878, by 20th Duke of Airdrie (803); dam Sharon Belle B., by 6,167 Bell Sharon 2d. R. S. Veach, Louisville, \$360.

3th Duke of Acklem, red; calved August 1, 1878; by Airdrie 3d, 646; dam Cordelia 9th, by 4th Duke of Geneva, 1,750. Dr. E. R. Roe, Sharpsburg, Ky., \$400.

The range of prices was from \$100 to \$560; the average on about 60 cows and heifers was \$271; and the total of the sale \$17,125.

The sale made by Hon. T. J. Megibben, at Lair's Station on Friday, was not considered so good as that of the day before, and the average fell much below. On Saturday Mr. Joshua Barton sold at Millersburg, Bourbon county, but the day was blazing hot, and the crowd had dispersed somewhat. His stock, too, was not in the best condition, and of course the average was much lower than at the other sales.

MR. SWIGERT'S HORSES, JERSEYS, ETC.

After the sale was over at Woodburn last week, in company with Mr. W. W. Estill, of Fayette, we took a look at the thoroughbred horses, Jersey cattle and Shetland ponies at Stockwood, the lovely home of Mr. D. Swigert. The farm is alongside of Woodburn, just north of Spring Station, contains two hundred and fifty acres, all but forty acres in grass. The dwelling and surroundings are tastefully arranged and embellished, and after a fine rain of a few days before, looked green and inviting. There is scarcely a weed to be seen on the whole place. The fencing is all of stone on the out lines, and the interior is divided into convenient stock lots and pastures.

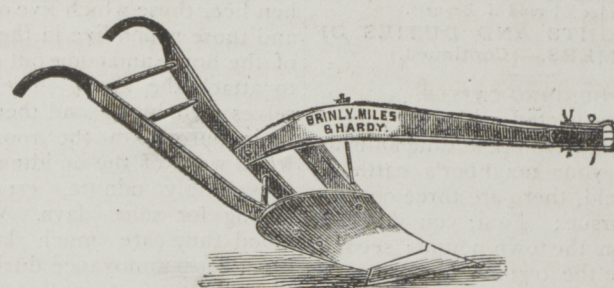
Mr. Swigert's specialty is the thoroughbreds which he raises, trains and enters in races, but on which he never places a bet. We will not undertake in this brief space to name all the celebrated flyers that Stockwood has sent out, nor even to enumerate the stables as they are to-day. It is enough to say that Lever stands at the head in the stud, and that some well known and promising youngsters are preparing for the fall races. Of these we saw Trinidad, Apothecary, La Favorita (a beautiful sorrel), Peru, Callao, Tripoli (brother to Big Fellow), and others. They take their work well, and their owner expects much of them.

Although the offerings of Jerseys by Mr. S. at the close of Mr. Alexander's sale did not bring good prices, it does not show that they were not good, but that at a Shorthorn sale is no place to offer Jerseys. The Stockwood herd has some of the finest specimens we have ever had the pleasure to look upon. The old bull Greyholdt sustains his well earned reputation as a sire of handsome and valuable progeny. Imported Ibox looks well, milks well and breeds well. The imported cows Daisy and Folly have every mark of a good Jersey, and these, with several other imported and well bred cows, bred to Greyholdt, furnish as pretty a lot of heifers and young bulls as one would like to see.

The shaggy Shetland ponies in the pastures of Stockwood are a rare sight; and how the city boys would follow them around and just think of old Dan Rice all the time! Mr. Swigert is breeding some ring-streaked ones for the circus men. So, boys, look out for some that will lay your piebald marbles in the shade.

BRINLY PLOWS

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Suited to Every Kind of Soil and Work.

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BRINLY, MILES & HARDY, SOLE MANUFACTURERS. Main and Preston Sts., LOUISVILLE, KY.

MAD ITCH IN CATTLE.

The mad itch, as it is termed by breeders and farmers, is caused by cattle following hogs that are fed upon green corn and stalks cut up and thrown to them when the corn ears are in the roasting state. This is not an unusual way of feeding in the Western States. The hogs will chew the stalks as well as the corn ears, and extract all the juice or sap from them, and then drop the sapless stalk out of their mouths. These woody fibers thus discarded or thrown out by the swine with all the sap extracted, cattle will eat voraciously.

Such refuse contains no nutriment whatever. It is totally indigestible; in consequence of which the animal is unable to ruminate, and in this condition the refuse mass finds its way into the maniplies, and there lies dormant and inactive in the manifold portion of the stomach, causing irritation and acute inflammation in the part, and no medicinal agents will serve even to allay it, leaving eradication out of the question. The result is the death of the animal in great agony.

The first symptoms developed in cattle that are destroyed by eating the woody fibers and sapless corn stalks, are a wild stare of the eyes, the animal is very irritable and cross, and will attack everything in the shape of a person or animal that chances to come in its way. The afflicted animal in a very short time subsequent to the attack will begin to rub its nose and head against a fence, tree or post until the skin or flesh are torn and lacerated in a severe manner, and will continue the rubbing until death ends its suffering. The efficacious treatment is to prevent your animal from eating this or other indigestible food.—Toronto Globe.

A DISAPPOINTED HUSBAND.

How many young husbands have been wakened from their dreams of domestic happiness and prosperity by the anxious care of a sickly wife! The home is not the elysium the lover had so fondly pictured. Its atmosphere is gloomy with invalid complaints. Sweet winged Hope, that at first brooded on its hearthstone, soon fled, and an ominous bird is there instead, croaking of disappointment. The many little household offices that should be the delight of the wife to perform are confided to strangers. The home soon becomes one only in name, and the disappointed husband seeks pleasure and society elsewhere, and goes downward step by step, from vice to vice, until the ruin is complete; and all because a wife has lost her health, and with it her temper, and all those sweet womanly graces that can alone retain the love the maiden had won. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is an efficacious remedy for the painful diseases and weaknesses incident to the female organism. It is both a tonic and a nerve, strengthening the parts as well as remedying the diseased condition.

VARIETY IN MEALS.—If your meals lack the "spice of variety" they will be poorly seasoned, indeed. Nothing is more unsatisfactory than to sit down day after day to the same bill of fare. There are houses where the mistress seems to have no inventive faculty, acquired or innate. Breakfast consists from Monday until Saturday of the same fried pork and potatoes, or sausages and cakes. Remnants of things come on again and again, growing small by degrees, till one grows tired of seeing the dish of apple sauce or the saucer of prunes, and is tempted to give them to the dog or the pigs. All this can be remedied by a little plan. Manage for your own family as if you had guests, and vary the arrangements of your table and the articles of your diet. Health will be preserved thus, and the dyspepsia averted.—New York Herald.

A MAN asked Mr. Pitt for a certain place. "I should have thought," said the minister, "that a sinecure would have suited you better." "True," answered the applicant, "but if you give me the place, I will make it a sinecure."

FOR SALE! CASH

At Less Than Manufacturers' Prices

To close a consignment, one ten and one twelve-horse power, NEW MOUNTED, PORTABLE ENGINES, just right for threshing, etc. Also several good SECOND HAND PORTABLE and STATIONARY ENGINES, from two to twenty-five horse power.

BARBAROUX & CO., 31 Third Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

GRAPE VINES.

Largest Stock in America. Prices extraordinarily low. Also, Trees, Small Fruits, Strawberries, etc. Price and Descriptive List FREE. T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

OFFICE FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL, } LOUISVILLE, KY., August 7, 1879. }

BUTTER—Common to choice, from 10¢ to 15¢; creamery, 22¢ to 23¢.
COTTON—Middling, 12½¢; low middling, 12¼¢; good ordinary, 12¢.
COFFEE—Rio 10½¢ to 11¢ for common, 14¢ to 15¢ for good, 15¢ to 16½¢ for prime, 16½¢ to 17¢ for choice, and 19¢ to 20¢ for fancy; old Government Java 20¢ to 26¢.
EGGS—6¢ per dozen on arrival.
FEATHERS—Prime geese, 42½¢; mixed lots, 25¢ to 30¢.

FIELD SEEDS—
Safflower seed.....\$4 75
Red clover.....4 50
Timothy.....1 90
Red top, in sacks.....80¢ to 1 10
Orchard grass.....60
Cleaned Bluegrass.....60
Extra Bluegrass.....75
Seed rye.....65
White onion sets.....3 50
Yellow onion sets.....3 00
Sacks, except for red top and orchard grass, charged extra.

FLOUR—Choice fancy, \$5.75@6.00; plain fancy \$5.00@5.25; A No. 1, \$4.75@5.00; extra family, \$4.00@4.25; extra, \$3.25@3.50.
GRAIN—Wheat, red, amber and white \$1 for good to prime old in bulk on arrival; new, 90¢ to 92¢. Corn, 46¢ to 47¢ for ear; 45¢ to 46¢ for shelled mixed and white on track. Oats, No. 2 mixed 35¢ to 36¢ per bushel, as to grade, in bulk, on track or levee. Barley, 80¢ to 90¢.
Rye, 55¢.
HAY—Common to medium, \$13 to 15; good to choice, \$17 to 18.

HIDES AND SKINS—Prime flint, 15¢; dry flint, damaged, 12¢; prime dry salted, 12¢; dry salted, damaged, 10½¢; prime green-salted, 7½¢; green-salted, damaged, 6¢; green, 6½¢; sheepskins, 45¢ to 50¢.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—New Orleans molasses at 30¢ to 40¢ in bbls, syrups at 40¢ to 60¢, sorghum, 35¢ to 38¢ per gal.

Onions—\$2.25 to 2.50 per bbl.

OILS—Lined oil, 65¢ to 70¢; coal oil, 110° test 9½¢, 130° test 10½¢.

POULTRY—Chickens \$1.75 per dozen for large, 75¢ to \$1.50 for small.

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, new potatoes, \$1.25 per bbl.

PEANUTS—Red, 5½¢; white, 5½¢ to 6¢.

RICE—Carolina 7½¢ to 8¢; Louisiana 7½¢ to 8¢.

SUGARS—Refined, granulated, at 9¢ to 9½¢; crushed and powdered at 9½¢; cut loaf, 9½¢; A coffee, 8½¢; B coffee, 8¢; extra C, 8½¢; C yellow, 7½¢, standard brands. New Orleans, 6¢ to 6½¢ for common to prime.

SALT—\$1.63 for 7 bushel bbls; 280 lb bbls \$1.30.

STARCH—2½¢ to 3¢ per lb.

TALLOW—6½¢.

WOOL—Medium to good, 24¢ to 26¢; black, 20¢ to 23¢; washed, 35¢ to 37¢.

LOUISVILLE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CATTLE—Extra shippers \$4.00 to 4.40; extra butcher, \$3.50 to 3.75; fair to good, \$3.00 to 3.25; common, \$2.25 to 2.75; rough, \$1.50 to 2.

HOGS—\$3.80 to 3.85, best grade; common to fair, \$3.50 to 3.65 per 100 lbs gross; light, \$2.65 to 3.40.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Extra sheep, \$3.25 to 3.75; stock sheep, \$2.50 to 3.75; Lambs, \$4.00 per cwt for best; \$3.00 to 3.50 for common.

CINCINNATI LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CATTLE—Common, 1½¢ to 2¢; fair to medium, 2½¢ to 3¢; good to choice butcher grades 3½¢ to 4¢; fair to good shippers, 4¢ to 4½¢; fair to good heavy oxen, 2½¢ to 3½¢.

HOGS—Common, \$2.75 to 3.25; fair to good light, \$3.00 to 3.80; fair to good packing grades, \$3.40 to 3.60 selected butchers', \$3.60 to 3.75; good stockers, \$2.90 to 3.25.

SHEEP—Common to fair, 2½¢ to 3¢, and good to choice, 3½¢ to 4½¢.

LAMBS—3¢ to 5¢ per lb.

"What are those purple posies down by the brook?" asked Gus. "If you mean," replies Clara, "those glorious masses of empurpled efflorescence that bloom in bosky dells and fringe the wimpling streamlet, they are 'Campanula rotundiflora.'"

MISCELLANEOUS.

By Judge Edmund H. Bennett.
LEGAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF FARMERS.—(Continued.)

IMPOUNDING CATTLE.

Closely connected with the subject of fences is that of impounding animals. If you find your neighbor's cattle in your corn field, there are three courses you may pursue: First, you may put the animals in the town pound; second, you may sue the owners for damages; third, you may quietly turn them into the highway and say nothing. Of these three the last is the easiest to be done, and the hardest to make up one's mind to do. We are directed in the good book to forgive our neighbor his trespasses; but it says nothing about forgiving his cattle their trespasses.

If a man ever allows himself to violate the third commandment, he is tempted to use that outlet for his indignation when he jumps up from the dinner-table in a hot day in July to drive his neighbor's breachy cattle for the seventh time out of his garden or corn field. It might, perhaps, alleviate his sufferings to know that, if they stray away and are lost, it is not his fault, and the owner has no claim on him; and he may even mildly hasten their departing steps by the aid of a good-sized dog; and if the dog, in the excitement of the moment, takes a bit out of the nose or ear of the trespassing cattle, its owner is not bound to supply another.

The second remedy of a suit at law is more peaceful, but slower, and more likely to benefit the lawyer than the farmer. Impounding is the most summary, and generally the most effective, but is surrounded with legal dangers; a slight mistake is often fatal, and, like

"Some muskets aimed at duck or plover,
Bear wide, and kick their owners over."

The general outline of this remedy is this. If any person actually finds any sheep, swine, horses, or neat-cattle doing damage in his land, he may drive them to the town pound, or some other suitable place, giving them sufficient food and water; or he may shut them up in his own yard for a reasonable time before driving to the pound, and in the mean time send a memorandum to the owner of the animals, stating the cause of impounding them, the amount of damage done by them, the charges for feeding, etc., in order that the owner may come and pay the damages, and take away the beasts. If he does not come, or if the party impounding prefers, he may, in the first instance, drive them to the pound, or send for a field-driver (who is generally the last married man in the town), and request him to impound them, sending a similar memorandum to the pound-keeper, and also a written notice of the fact to the owner of the animals, within twenty-four hours, containing a description of the beasts, and a statement of the time, place, and cause of impounding.

Before the owner can release his animals, he must pay the damages and all the expenses; and, if he decline to do so, they may be sold by public auction, and the balance of the proceeds above the expenses deposited with the town treasurer for the benefit of the owner. This remedy seems to be seldom resorted to in modern days; for, in most of the town pounds which we pass, we notice that the gate is entirely gone, or so dilapidated as to furnish very little security against the escape of animals confined therein; nevertheless every town is still liable to a fine of fifty dollars for not keeping one or more suitable pounds.

A recent law of this Commonwealth has added one more very important protection against invading animals, making the owner of any sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or fowls, liable to a fine of ten dollars if he willfully allows them to enter another's orchard, garden, mowing-land, or other improved land, after receiving written notice from the owner forbidding it. This statute extends to fowls, which the laws in regard to impounding did not.

[To be Continued.]

HEN LICE.—If your hen house is of wood, and the wood is already filled with hen lice, you have got to make pretty thorough work of it in order to clean it from the vermin. Hot white-wash spread over every inch of surface will kill many of the lice. A thorough brimstone smoke, when the hens are not in the house, will kill every living insect, but it will need repeating after a few days to kill the lice which hatched after the first smoking. Greasing the roosts and pouring on kerosene oil will help keep them in check, so will the free use of dry wood ashes or quick lime slacked. If the lice are the description which live constantly on the bodies of the poultry, you will find that sulphur, if properly applied, will clean them out. Take each hen separately, and, while holding it up by the legs, dust the whole body completely with

sulphur, rubbing it well down among the feathers. There are two kinds of hen lice, those which live on the bodies and those which live in the wood work of the house and come out only at night to attack the fowls. These fill themselves with blood and then go back to their burrows in the roosts or other wood work of the building. They are exceedingly minute, especially after fasting for some days. When full of blood they are much larger. They cause most annoyance during the warm months.

STORING HAY.

It is not sufficient that grass be cut at the proper time, and cured in the proper manner. Much hay is damaged through ignorance or neglect of the laws of storage. The old English custom was to store hay in stacks, and our English fathers brought the custom to this country, and undertook to feed their stock around these stacks with little or no shelter. They soon found that barns were a necessity in this cold climate, and were not long in discovering that convenience in feeding demanded that the fodder should be put under the same shingles that sheltered the stock. They, however, feared that the hay would not keep well with the air totally excluded from it, so the siding of their barns was made of boards put on vertically, and with wide cracks between them to allow a free circulation of air. They could but notice that the hay next to these cracks was virtually spoiled, just as the outside of a stack is spoiled, but possibly they supposed that this sacrifice of the outside was necessary to the salvation of the remainder.

The prejudice against the exclusion of air from hay is not wholly obliterated even in this last quarter of the nineteenth century. We find many farmers still giving the preference to a scaffold for storing hay, especially if it is imperfectly cured. Many also take great pains in curing the hay which is stored at the bottom and middle of a mow, but are not so particular about that which goes on top.

We remember, we were once invited to inspect a large stone barn which the architect thought was a model. It was constructed in the form of an amphitheater, a causeway leading up to the platform that extended completely around the inside of the wall on the second story, and from which half a dozen loads of hay could be pitched at the same time into the great mow that occupied the arena.

In the center of this mow was a hollow shaft extending up to, and through the roof, and the architect particularly called our attention to the fact that this shaft was made with wide cracks in it, so as to ventilate the hay and prevent the large mass from heating and possibly from spontaneous combustion. What he considered the crowning glory of this large storehouse for hay, we considered its greatest defect. In the center of such a mow, hay could not ferment and ignite any more than friction matches could be fired in the center of a bale of cotton. The oxygen of the air is the improving principle of all fermentation and combustion; and, if we could totally exclude air from hay, there could be no possibility of its heating or burning.

If farmers will notice their mows of hay as they cut them down for feeding in winter, they will find that it is not the hay in the center that has been damaged by fermentation, but that on sides and near the top. If any in the center has fermented, the fermentation must have taken place when this hay was exposed to the air, an interval of a day or two having occurred between the times of deposit of the loads. Hay in the center of a mow is canned up, and can no more ferment than the strawberries which the ladies are now canning for use next winter.

If this principle is true—and both science and practice prove its truth—it follows that the larger our mows, and the tighter our barns, the more perfectly is our hay preserved. It also follows that in storing hay, the common practice of putting one load in one mow and the next in another is all wrong. Fill up each mow as rapidly as possible, and if the mows are large fill each bent separately, and tread down the hay as it is stored away.

Not only is heating (fermentation) prevented by this mode of storing hay, but the aroma is better preserved. Hay from a large mow has a better flavor and spends better than that from a scaffold, and the reason is that a volatile oil has not been dissipated by contact with the air. It is the waste of this aroma which causes transported hay to be inferior to that fed directly from the mow.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

PEOPLE who are complaining of the cost of living should glance over an undertaker's bill for a funeral, see how much it costs to die, and dry up.

THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.—II.

(New Series.)

BY HIRAM ORCUTT, A. M.

Of the old world monkeys, the rutilers, or sacred monkey, is worthy of special notice. His color is a rusty brown, and his size is a medium. He is a native of Bengal, the Himalayan mountains, Wapaul and Bootan, and seems to be strangely interwoven with the religion of these countries. The Hindoos believe this species of monkey to be their own princes come back to life, in another form, and regard it a sin to kill one of them. This security from destruction has greatly increased their numbers. They absolutely swarm in the vicinity of the sacred temples, where they seem to understand their security. Indeed, the sacred monkey holds a high place among the 30,000,000 of Hindoo gods. A traveler in India has given us some account of the sacred monkeys, and of their immense numbers. He says on one occasion when out for a morning ride with a friend, they overtook a tribe of some 400 large monkeys, each carrying a stick of uniform length and size. They moved along in rank or companies, just as though they were imitating a wing of a regiment of infantry. At the head of the tribe was an old monkey who was very powerful, and evidently their chief.

"It was a very odd sight, and I became greatly interested in the movements of these creatures. There could be no question that they had either some business or pleasure on hand, and the fact of each carrying a stick led us to conclude that it was business instead of pleasure. Their destination was evidently Deobund, where hundreds of monkeys are fed by the Brahmans who live near the Hindoo temple there, and perform religious ceremonies."

The writer adds that this military company occupying the highway, were not disposed to yield their right of possession, and that they were afraid to dispute the "furious beasts," lest they turn upon them. The travelers followed them to their destination, carefully noting all their movements. On arrival there, they inquired of an old man who seemed to be familiar with the movements, what all this meant.

He replied, "It is about the time they come." "What time?" "Well, sahib," he answered, "about every five years that tribe comes up the country to pay a visit to this place; and another tribe comes about the same time, from the up-country—the hills. They meet in a jungle behind the old Hindoo temple, and there embrace each other as though they were human beings and old friends, who had parted for a length of time. I have seen in that jungle as many as four or five thousand."

The Hindoo sawars who had accompanied these travelers now reported that in the vicinity of the old temple there was an army of 40,000!

"We went to them. 'What is this?' my friend said to one of the Brahmans; for he had never heard of this gathering of apes. 'It is a festival of theirs, sahib,' was the reply. 'And how long do they stay?' 'Two or three days, then go away to their homes in different parts of their country; they attend to their business for four or five years, then come again to the festival; and so on, sir, to the end of all time. You see that very tall monkey there, with two smaller ones on either side of him? Well, sir, that is a very old monkey. His age is more than twenty years. I saw him fifteen years ago; he was then full-grown. His native place is Mesrut. He lives with the Brahmans at the Savoj Khau, near Mesrut. The smaller ones are his sons, sir. They have never been here before, and you see him showing them about the place like a good father.'"

These quotations give a clear run of the habits of this wonderful monkey.

HEATING CANS.—A lady writes as follows: "I've learned this summer that a good many intelligent, stirring housewives heat their cans before putting hot fruit in them to prevent breaking. That's the 'good old-fashioned way,' I know; but a later and better way is to wring a cloth out of water (cold or hot), fold it two or more thicknesses, set the can on the wet cloth firmly, let the hot fruit hit the bottom of the can first. There isn't any danger of their breaking, and it is much handier than the old way. If I've only one can to fill I set on my wet dishcloth. I wish those that have never tried this method would do so, even if they feel like my mother did the first one she tried: 'Well, I'll try it; but I know it will break.'"

If functional torpor of the liver exists, the elements of the bile will remain in the blood, vitiating that fluid and inducing many skin diseases. Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills are a most reliable liver regulator. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents.

1879.

1879

Farmers' Home Journal

FOR THE YEAR 1879.

PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS

The great success of our premium offers last winter warrants the publisher in presenting the following List of Premiums for 1879:

To any person getting up the number of names for a specified premium we will forward, according to his direction, the article called for. Subscriptions must be for one year. Renewals can be included. All subscriptions for these premiums, unless otherwise stated, may be at \$1.50 each per year. Names may be sent one, two or more as taken, and notice given of intention to try for premiums so that a record of them may be kept.

REGULAR STANDING PREMIUMS.

A CLUB OF

- EIGHTY** subscribers at \$1.50 each will secure for the one who gets it up
A Shorthorn Bull Calf
- SEVENTY** subscribers will secure
A Jersey Bull Calf
- SIXTY** subscribers will secure
A Pair of Fine Cotswold Ewes
- FIFTY** subscribers will secure
A Fine Cotswold Ram
- FIFTY** subscribers will secure
A Ladies' Gold Double Case Watch.
- FORTY** subscribers will secure
A Pure Southdown Ram.
- FORTY** subscribers will secure
A Pair of Poland-China Pigs (Boar and Sow)
- FORTY** subscribers will secure
A Pair of Berkshire Pigs (Boar and Sow)
- FORTY** subscribers will secure
A Good Sewing Machine
- FORTY** subscribers will secure
A Pair of Jersey Red Pigs (Boar and Sow).
- THIRTY** subscribers will secure
A Fine Saddle Worth \$12.
- THIRTY** subscribers will secure
A Complete Set of Buggy Harness.
- TWENTY** subscribers will secure
A Fine Berkshire Pig (either sex).
- TWENTY** subscribers will secure
A Fine Poland-China Pig (either sex).
- TWENTY** subscribers will secure
A Fine Jersey Red Pig (either sex).
- TWENTY** subscribers will secure
A Two-horse Gale Chilled Plow.
- TWENTY** subscribers will secure
A Two-horse Oliver Chilled Plow.
- TWENTY** subscribers will secure
A Two-horse Brinly Plow.
- TWENTY** subscribers will secure
A Gents' Silver Hunting Case Watch.
Fully warranted by Otis W. Snyder, Jeweler, Louisville.
- EIGHTEEN** subscribers will secure
A Trio of Plymouth Rock Fowls.
- EIGHTEEN** subscribers will secure
A Trio of Light or Dark Brahma Fowls.
- EIGHTEEN** subscribers will secure
A Pair of Bronze Turkeys.
- EIGHTEEN** subscribers will secure
A Trio of Buff Cochins Fowls.
- TWELVE** subscribers will secure
Webster's Illustrated Unabridged Dictionary.
- TWELVE** subscribers will secure
A Pair of Light or Dark Brahma Fowls.
- TWELVE** subscribers will secure
A Pair of Buff Cochins Fowls.
- TWELVE** subscribers will secure
A Pair of Plymouth Rock Fowls.
- TEN** subscribers will secure
A Family Bible Worth \$9.
- TEN** subscribers will secure
A Forty-knife Cutting Box.
- TEN** subscribers will secure
A Set of Solid Silver Teaspoons.
- TEN** subscribers will secure
\$5 worth of Strawberry or Raspberry Plants.
From the Nursery of J. Decker.
- TEN** subscribers will secure an order for
\$5 worth of Nursery Stock
From S. L. Gaar's Nursery, Anchorage.
- FIVE** subscribers will secure
One of E. Brown's Celebrated Pruning Knives.
- FIVE** subscribers will secure
A Copy of Thomas' American Fruit Culturist.
- FIVE** subscribers will secure
\$2 worth of Flower or Garden Seed.
- THREE** subscribers will secure
One Copy of Ropp's Easy Calculator.
- TWO** subscribers, at \$3.00 for the two, will secure
A Solid Silver Thimble (any size.)

TOBACCO DEPARTMENT.

We request short letters or postal cards from planters in reference to the condition of the growing tobacco crop. Address Tobacco Department Farmers' Home Journal, Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, KY., AUG. 7, 1879

THE TOBACCO SUIT.

The seceding buyers filed an amended petition last Saturday in their suit against the warehousemen. The first suit was to force the warehousemen to accept their bids as BUYERS, whatever those bids might be, without any privilege of rejection, and also to break up the old established charges or fees that for so many years have been divided equally between buyer and seller. Without giving previous notice to the warehousemen, these buyers applied to the Chancery court to compel the warehousemen to accede to their demands. The vice chancellor issued an injunction in compliance with this application, and then ordered an investigation into the merits of the case.

The warehousemen were astonished at the movement, and saw at once that the whole object was to break down the powerful combination of the Louisville Tobacco Board of Trade that had built up this tobacco business and made Louisville the largest leaf tobacco market in the world. These seceding buyers aimed to break up the systematic arrangement that regulated prices—of allowing the warehousemen to reject any bid below the real value of the tobacco; and if they succeeded in preventing the seller from rejecting their bids they could step in and buy all the tobacco sent here *in future at their own prices!*

The warehousemen, by a prompt and skillful move, at once frustrated the buyers. They waived all ceremony and let the seceding buyers come in and buy as much tobacco as they pleased, claiming only the right of rejecting any bid too low.

This course upon the part of the warehousemen restored all the buyers to every privilege they ever enjoyed, and left the final settlement of all points in dispute to the court. The planters and shippers of tobacco have realized full prices, and the market has been active and buoyant up to this date. It is not the intention of the warehousemen to make any change in their relation to the buyers who have brought this suit, before it is decided.

Now the buyers, finding themselves foiled in their attempt to break down prices, filed an amended petition as above stated, in which they change their tactics and claim that they are *sellers* of large parcels of tobacco, which they have bought here or in other markets, and brought here for sale by the Louisville warehousemen, and that unless they are allowed to come in and bid on it, prices can not be run up so high; consequently they pray the court to break up the "warehouse conspiracy," and let them control this market *both as buyers and sellers.*

This is about the upshot of the buyers' complaints. The amended petition contains so many bold and barefaced assertions, that are inconsistent with each other and unfounded, that one feels quite indignant at its slanderous charges. We may refer to it hereafter.

In the meanwhile, the tobacco planters and shippers should to a man, unite in sustaining the Louisville Tobacco Board of Trade, for that is the only organization that sustains prices and forces all buyers, both foreign and domestic, to pay a fair price for Tobacco. These seceding buyers have applied to the courts to break up these warehouses and their business, but their demands are founded only on self interest and arrogance, and not on law or justice, and no court will sustain them.

THE ISSUE.

In dealing with the questions now at issue between the warehousemen and the seceding buyers, we shall, in the future as in the past, "nothing extenuate, nor set down ought in malice," but write plainly such facts as may from time to time present themselves. Our position as a public journalist demands this; our thousands of readers expect it. Being in no manner, shape or form connected with either warehousemen or buyers, viewing the subject from a purely disinterested standpoint, our task is an easy one. If it were otherwise, our patrons might well question the motives which prompt us, and receive our utterances *cum grano salis.*

If, for instance, we were the proprietor of a tobacco warehouse, we might be very readily excused for evincing a *slight* desire to conduct our affairs in our own way, without the aid of foreign intervention to fix our fees for selling a hhd of tobacco, to employ our own clerks, to have our own hands, and to insist that "hereafter all tobacco must be paid for before it is allowed to be removed" (this to prevent accidents.) If, on the other hand, we were a tobacco broker, we should treat as *impertinence* any attempt on the part of the warehousemen to fix our fees and charges for buying a hhd of tobacco. But, as before remarked, we are neither, and can therefore afford to be just.

As a Kentuckian—to the manor born—and citizen of Louisville, we feel an interest in

every enterprise calculated to redound to the welfare and prosperity of our State and city, and have a pardonable pride in the magnitude of her tobacco market and unblemished record of her warehousemen, and should, therefore, regret any injury inflicted on the trade by the imprudence of a few malcontents. That a large majority of these seceders are clever, high toned gentlemen, with characters *sans peur, sans reproche*, against whom no charge of crookedness can be brought, none will deny—yet we think their action hasty and illtimed; and doubt not but that many of them, whose heads are level and whose hearts are in the right place, if they have not already done so, will live to deeply regret their course.

A few, who thought when the light of their countenances had been withdrawn and those who were left would no longer have the benefit of "my judgment" to guide them, would soon be overwhelmed with disaster and ruin, are chagrined at the thought that the world still wags. If any of our readers are sufficiently credulous as to suspect for a moment that the interest of the planter or shipper had anything to do with this movement in its inception or origin, or that his or their welfare was in the remotest degree considered, let him or them at once proceed to disabuse his or their minds of such a fallacy.

The very idea is preposterous, and the mutthead who expects the farmer to feed and fatten on such "taffy," is reckoning without his hosts, and is unworthy the confidence and support of that class of his fellow citizens whose common sense he thus insults. The interest of the buyer, *and his alone*, caused the movement to be set on foot. Therefore let us advise and *urge* our readers before giving ear to every pretty tale told them, to ask themselves these questions (and let common sense answer them): Who are the friends of the shipper? And to whom can we with most safety commit our interest? And have we any cause of complaint against the Board of Trade warehousemen? And may we expect better treatment from these new found friends?

Our experience teaches us to look with suspicion on such flaming advertisements as read, "Here's the place to get your money back!" "Selling off at cost!" "Twenty-seven pounds of sugar for one dollar!" That's too much sugar for a dollar, and naturally we conclude 't was made in close proximity to a sand bank. We skip such places, and go where they profess to make a profit on their goods.

The Louisville tobacco market is a fixed fact, built on a firm foundation, has grown to be one of the largest, if not the largest in the world; and this result, accomplished by the energy, enterprise and sterling worth of her warehousemen, will continue as such long years after we are laid aside and forgotten. Our advice is, when you want a piece of work done quickly and well, *hire it done at a fair price*, and give such fellows as propose to do it for nothing and "find themselves" the go-by. You'll save money by it.

PLANTERS' RIGHTS PROTECTED.

A farmer writes: "I have my crop ready for market, but have learned that, at the old warehouses, I have no longer the right of rejection. How is this?"

Not a word of truth in it. Not one single right belonging to the shipper has been destroyed or impaired. 'Tis true that the injunction, which was sworn out by the strikers, *did* admit of such an interpretation, but the regular warehouses being determined that no right or interest of their patrons should be imperilled by such action, positively refused to have any sales—subject to such restriction. Then, the bulldozers seeing they'd "put their foot in it," came forward and disavowed any such purpose, and said no such meaning was intended. Now, it seems they are ready to turn to advantage an error (?) of their own, and circulate such base reports as the one alluded to.

In the event, however, the seceders should succeed in their aims, of which there is a very poor prospect, we've no doubt but that one of their first movements would be to deny the right of rejection, thus renouncing one of the strongest safeguards now in the hands of the warehousemen for the protection of the shipper. "Straws show which way the wind blows."

WHO MAKES THE HILLS?

Not long since we heard a prominent member of the Tobacco Buyers' Union remark that he—yes, *he*—had done as much, or more, than any other living man in building up the Louisville tobacco market. Our risibles overcame us, and we could only reply "te he."

We were reminded, however, of an anecdote we once heard told on an old friend of ours. Our friend was clever and talented, with his full share of self-esteem—indeed, somewhat vain; from his very boyhood there was no important project of which he was not the originator; no wondrous story of which he was not the hero. His father, a good and conscientious man, seeing this trait was growing with the growth and strengthening with the strength of his boy, undertook to read him a lesson from nature, as a reminder of his (the boy's) littleness and insignificance.

Taking him out into his yard one day, he began to talk of nature, and from thence of nature's God. Directing his attention to a range of immensely high hills which lay in

the distance, and being determined to lastingly impress on the mind of his boy his utter nothingness, he said: "Tommy, do you see those hills away off yonder?" "Yes, sir." "Can you tell me, my son, who made those hills?" Tommy didn't like to say; so the old man continued: "My son, God made the world and all that in it is, that beautiful river and those majestic hills."

Then he paused and looked at Tom to see the effect of his words; who, seeing that the old man was positive, and *couldn't* be mistaken, just replied:

"I don't care if he did; I carried most of the dirt."

Now we can assure that gentleman that he had no more to do with the building up of the Louisville tobacco market than Tommy had in making those hills; not so much, for in the construction and building up of the Louisville market *there was no dirt used*, otherwise we might be mistaken.

"NOW YOU TRY EM."

Ten or twenty, or thirty or more years ago, Bill Dunkerson, then a little fellow seven or eight years of age, and his older brother, Marcus, were pupils of an old and very dear friend of ours. Webster's speller was in use in those days. Some of our readers may remember that on one page, beginning at the top and running about half way down, were words of one syllable of beautiful rhythm. Then began words of two, and of irregular measure (appearing to have been stuck in there just to "stump" little fellows). Well, Billy had this for his lesson one day, and he rattled them off at a lively rate, as fast as his teacher could call them. Indeed, sometimes he got a little ahead. Oh! it sounded like a pretty little song; and Billy had it so glib.

But suddenly and harshly they come upon the two-syllable words. Bill was overcome—used up—vanquished. Catching his breath he could only say (in a voice of mournful cadence): "Thar, be G—d, she's took a turn! Marcus"—turning a most beseeching look on his big brother—"you try 'em awhile."

May be some member of the Tobacco Buyers' Union, who was on the witness stand last week, can appreciate Bill's predicament.

THE CROP IN KENTUCKY.

Commissioner Bowman, in his report dated August 1, says of tobacco:

"The reports from the tobacco producing districts are far from being satisfactory. The crop has been affected in various ways by the recurring droughts. For want of suitable seasons for setting, ground prepared with a view to a crop had to be utilized in other ways. In some cases plants have perished after setting on account of the drought following, and where a stand was secured, the plants have been to some degree checked in their growth, and scorched by the hot, dry weather. None of our correspondents estimate at above 75 per cent. the incoming crop. The opinions expressed, however, are that from the care and pains taken in the culture where a stand was secured, a superior article will be made."

Is it, or not, true that a most prominent member of the Seceding Buyers' Union in giving his deposition, confessed that he (when a member of the Board of Trade) advocated the placing of the fees for rejecting at from \$5 to \$10 per hhd—thus, virtually taking from the shipper the *right* of rejection? And, being one of the most intelligent and prominent seceders—indeed, looked upon and spoken of as "the brains" of the movement—is it not presumable that he, in this matter, reflected the sentiments of a majority at least of the gentlemen with whom he is now in league, for the purpose of breaking down a market which they couldn't control? And can they offer to the shipper any satisfactory guarantee that this right will never be denied him or in any manner abridged, should they succeed in forcing the old warehouses to accept their terms?

The time may come, and doubtless will, when "the lion and the lamb shall lie down together." Then it will be not only perfectly safe, but advisable for farmers to commit their interest into the keeping of the Tobacco Buyers' Union. When that day comes, we'll write them word. In the mean time, we think it would be the part of wisdom in them to hold on to at least one end of the rope. They can do this by consigning their tobacco to some one of the regular warehouses.

WERE not the names of both the proprietors of the "Enterprise" among the members of the Board of Trade who signed the demand (on the old warehouses) for a reduction of the fee to the buyer? And had this demand been complied with, would the Enterprise tobacco warehouse have ever had an existence? Then may it not with *perfect* truth be said that it was established *solely* in the interest of the seceding buyers?

LOUISVILLE, under its present warehouse system, is the best tobacco market in the world. Farmers should look with suspicion on any movement looking to an interference with it. Let well enough alone.

The market is weaker at Nashville this week.

OWENSBORO shipped 500 hdds of tobacco last week.

LOUISVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

Sales at the warehouses for the week, etc., to August 2:

	Week.	Month.	Year.	In July.
Pike.....	99	19	1,393	438
Gilbert.....	57	330	330
Pickett.....	284	66	7,180	1,017
Boone.....	157	24	2,300	505
Farmers'.....	111	31	2,311	316
Ky. Ass'n.....	56	7	2,315	305
Planters'.....	169	51	3,621	722
Falls City.....	88	1,639	407
Louisville.....	221	56	3,944	747
Green River.....	54	13	1,102	186
Ninth-street.....	317	49	7,651	1,424
Totals.....	1,613	316	34,331	6,397
1878.....	1,549	711	45,990	8,266
1877.....	1,272	838	37,991	4,765
1876.....	1,532	1,407	40,226	5,755

Receipts this week, 1,575.

	Week.	Year.
Original new.....	1,290	18,722
Original old.....	152	8,952
New reviews.....	133	2,784
Old reviews.....	38	3,881

Hhds new sold to date, 20,168; hhds new sold in 1878, 42,063.

LOUISVILLE TOBACCO SALES.

The following are the sales of tobacco made on Tuesday, aggregating 260 hdds:

LOUISVILLE house sold 46 hdds: 10 hdds Hancock county leaf and lugs at \$6@11.75; 10 hdds Indiana leaf and lugs at \$5.70@11.75; 1 hhd lugs at \$3.50; 6 hdds Webster county leaf and lugs at \$5.35@6.70; 4 hdds Warren county leaf and lugs at \$4.10@6.50; 2 hdds Butler county lugs at \$4.90@5.15; 7 hdds Indiana leaf and lugs at \$2.95@7.60; 1 hhd Daviess county leaf at \$9; 1 hhd Caldwell county lugs at \$3.85; 1 hhd Larue county lugs at \$4.90; 2 hdds Trimble county common leaf and lugs at \$6@11.50; 1 hhd Indiana leaf at \$6.50.

BOONE house sold 51 hdds: 6 hdds Daviess county leaf at \$7@10.25; 3 hdds Daviess county lugs at \$3.20@5.95; one hhd Simpson county leaf at \$6.30; 3 hdds Logan county leaf at \$3.15@5.85; 2 hdds Butler county lugs at \$6.40@6.80; 8 hdds Butler county lugs at \$4.50@5.70; 5 hdds Green county lugs at \$2.55@5; 3 hdds Henderson county leaf at \$6@8.30; 7 hdds Henderson county lugs at \$2.90@5.65; 1 hhd Hart county leaf at \$15.25; 1 hhd Hart county lugs at \$4.25.

PLANTERS' house sold 34 hdds: 1 hhd McLean county leaf at \$10.25; 2 hdds Hart county leaf at \$6.20@8; 11 hdds Logan county leaf and lugs at \$3.50@8; 2 hdds Taylor county common leaf at \$6.90@6.90; 3 hdds Daviess county common lugs and trash at \$3.25@5.35; 7 hdds Indiana old common farked leaf and lugs at \$1@6.80; 2 hdds Cumberland county low leaf at \$4.60@5.75; 1 hhd Hardin county lugs at \$5; 4 hdds Ohio county leaf and lugs at \$5@7; 1 hhd Meade county common farked low leaf at \$5.15.

PICKETT house sold 30 hdds: 8 hdds Hart county bright leaf and lugs (crop of John T. Hodges) at \$4.80@55; 3 hdds Henderson county leaf and lugs at \$4.50@8.10; 2 hdds Henry county leaf and lugs at \$7@13.25; 2 hdds Perry county (Ind.) lugs at \$3@3.50; 1 hhd Breckinridge county leaf at \$6.70; 3 hdds Logan county common leaf and lugs at \$3.15@5.95; 1 hhd Ohio county leaf at \$6.50; 5 hdds Dubois county (Ind.) common leaf and lugs at \$3.25@5.55.

GILBERT house sold 21 hdds: 4 hdds Weakley county (Tenn.) lugs and common leaf at \$4.05@7.95; 3 hdds Christian county common leaf at \$5.30@6; 1 hhd Henry county lugs at \$3.90; 13 hdds Crittenden county lugs, low and common leaf, at \$3.15@7.40.

FALLS CITY house sold 20 hdds: 5 hdds Ballard county leaf and lugs at \$4.70@14.75; 3 hdds McCracken county leaf at \$7.10@9; 2 hdds West Tennessee leaf at \$5.30@7.10; 2 hdds Calloway county leaf at \$7.50@8.60; 2 hdds Crittenden county leaf at \$7.30@8; 1 hhd Hart county leaf at \$9; 1 hhd Taylor county old lugs at \$3.85; 1 hhd wet trash at \$2.90; 3 hdds Metcalfe county leaf at \$7@8.10.

PIKE house sold 20 hdds: 1 hhd Henderson county medium leaf at \$8; 2 hdds Logan county common leaf and lugs at \$4.50@6.50; 4 hdds Henderson county lugs and trash at \$3@5.50; 8 hdds Tennessee lugs at \$3.50@4.85; 2 hdds Indiana lugs at \$4.30@4.50; 3 hdds Ballard county lugs at \$3.35@4.60.

KENTUCKY ASSOCIATION house sold 13 hdds: 1 hhd McLean county leaf at \$8.80; 1 hhd Hart county leaf at \$7; 5 hdds Livingston county lugs and trash at \$3.65@5; 1 hhd Hancock county lugs at \$4.10; 1 hhd Taylor county common leaf at \$4.95; 4 hdds Breckinridge county lugs and trash at \$3.05@5.

NINTH-STREET house sold 14 hdds: 4 hdds Tennessee new leaf at \$5.20@7.20; 2 hdds Warren county new lugs at \$3.05@4.05; 3 hdds Logan county common leaf at \$4.85@5.70; 5 hdds Ohio county new common leaf and lugs at \$3.50@5.05.

FARMERS' house sold 11 hdds: 5 hdds Henry county leaf at \$14@19.25; 3 hdds Warren county leaf at \$5.60@6.90; 1 hhd Barren county lugs at \$4.15; 1 hhd Metcalfe county lugs at \$4.95; 1 hhd Taylor county lugs at \$3.90.

CROP NOTES.

WEST TENNESSEE will make about two-thirds to three-fourths of last year's crop.

"Too much rain" has injured the tobacco on low lands about South Hampton, Daviess county, Ky.

In the Paducah district, Graves county will make a full crop. Other counties 10 per cent. above last year's crop. Much of the crop is small. Receipts at Paducah, 5,500 hdds to date, and three-fourths of the crop in.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Hartford, Ohio county, August 5, says: "We have had no rain since the 24th and 25th of last month, and then only good showers. Unless we get rain soon, corn will be very short. A small crop of tobacco was planted, and that is growing slowly; but good rains would bring it out all right, as it is quick growth."

BE WISE AND HAPPY.—If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or humbug cure-alls, that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments—you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters—rely on it. See another column.

STOCK SALES.

FOR SALE.

Shorthorns & Cotswolds

—AT—

LAGRANGE, KY., AUGUST 18, 1879.

Three young bulls, two of them old enough for service, by Reconstruction, a straight bred Young Mary, dams by Othello, by Dick Taylor 5508, a straight bred Young Phyllis. Pedigrees submitted on day of sale. Also one fine Cotswold buck, and twenty young Cotswold ewes. WM. BARNHILL & SON.

AUCTION SALE OF JERSEY CATTLE!

On TUESDAY Morning, August 12, 1879, at 11 o'clock, at A. HUNCLIMAN'S Stable, Pearl St.,

New Albany, Indiana,

I will sell, without reserve, my entire herd of FIFTEEN HEAD OF JERSEY CATTLE—eight COWS and HEIFERS, seven BULLS and BULL CALVES. Heading my herd is the two year old Bull **MARBOY 2,044**, A. J. C. C. R.; color solid gray, shading to very dark, full black points; very yellow skin. Sired by the celebrated bull **MARIUS 760**, bred by T. J. Hand, New York; dam **BOUNTY 1,666**, having a record of fourteen pounds of butter per week on grass alone.

My cows were selected for the butter, dairy and for family use, and are choice animals. My reason for selling this herd is my impaired health. Circulars and further particulars by mail on application.

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